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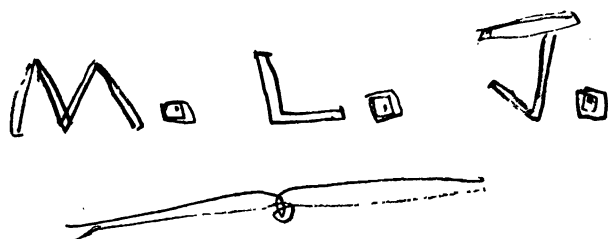
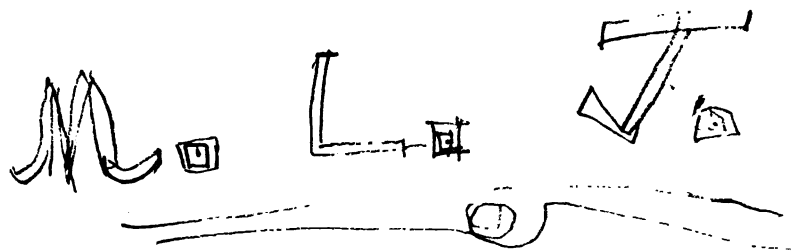
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PREFACE

THIS book is intended to supply the needful grammar, translation, and exercises for a boy beginning Latin, either at home or at a preparatory school. It covers the same ground and employs the same vocabulary as the first 26 exercises of the writer's *Exercises in Latin Prose*, and is designed to meet the wishes of some teachers who have felt that this earliest stage requires fuller treatment. It is assumed that the beginner will have first learnt to tell the parts of speech in his own language, and the book deals with the Latin Simple Sentence and with Accidence to the end of the Regular Verbs. A suitable portion of grammar is printed with each lesson, and the whole of the Accidence used is summarised in clear print on a few pages at the end of the book. The special vocabularies given in the lessons are intended to be learnt, and the exercises to be written without further help.

2231.15 M. Winderley S



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and also to the corresponding Exercises in the second part.]

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Lesson 1.

THE VERB.

You have learnt that the Verb is a part of Speech which expresses **being, doing, or being done to**. It is the most important of all parts of Speech, for without it it is impossible to make the simplest sentence, or to put a thought into words that can be understood. Hence its name Verb, from the Latin *verbum*, meaning '**the**' word.

PERSON.

You have learnt that the Subject of a Sentence is '**that which is spoken about**,' and that the Verb is the principal word of the Predicate, '**that which is said about the Subject**.' Now in speaking about yourself, you call yourself '**I**'; in speaking to someone else, you say '**you**'; and in speaking about any other person, place, or thing, you either use its name or a Pronoun, '**he**,' '**she**,' '**it**.' All Subjects come under one of these three heads, which are called the **three Persons** of the Verb:

The First Person.	The speaker.	I.	<i>I love.</i>
The Second Person.	The person spoken to.	You.	<i>You love.</i>
The Third Person.	The person or thing spoken about.	He, she, it (or any name).	<i>He loves.</i>

And it is plain that you may speak in either person of one only, which is called the **Singular** Number, or of more than one, which is called the **Plural** Number:

	SINGULAR NUMBER.	PLURAL NUMBER.
First Person.	<i>I love.</i>	<i>We love.</i>
Second Person.	<i>You love.</i>	<i>You love.</i>
Third Person.	<i>He (or she) loves.</i>	<i>They love.</i>

In the older English, as that of the Bible, the Second Person Singular was 'Thou lovest,' and 'ye' was used for 'you' in the Plural.

TENSE.

Thus the Verb can be made to express **Person** and **Number**. It can also express Time, and different forms are used to show whether the action takes place in **Present** time (now), **Past** time (that has gone by), or **Future** time (that is going to be).

These different forms are called the **Tenses** of the Verb.

Here are three Tenses of the Verb, with Numbers and Persons in full:

	PRESENT.	FUTURE.	IMPERFECT (a Past Tense).
First Person, Sing.	<i>I love, or am loving.</i>	<i>I shall love.</i>	<i>I was loving.</i>
Second Person „	<i>You love, are loving.</i>	<i>You will love.</i>	<i>You were loving.</i>
Third Person „	<i>He loves, is loving.</i>	<i>He will love.</i>	<i>He was loving.</i>
First Person, Pl.	<i>We love, are loving</i>	<i>We shall love.</i>	<i>We were loving.</i>
Second Person „	<i>You love, are lov</i>	<i>You will love.</i>	<i>You were loving.</i>
Third Person „	<i>They love, are loving.</i>	<i>They will love.</i>	<i>They were loving.</i>

Another form of the Present Tense is used chiefly in asking questions, or when we have to put in the word '**not.**' We do not say, **Loves he?** but, **Does he love?** And so also, **I do not love** is more usual than **I love not.**

Another form of the Imperfect is, **I used to love.**

Learn by heart these three Tenses, with their names, and then do Exercise 1. (See page 67.)

Lesson 2.

TENSE—continued.

The Verb has four more tenses:

PERFECT.	AORIST.	FUTURE PERFECT.	PLUPERFECT.
1 S. <i>I have loved.</i>	<i>I loved.</i>	<i>I shall have loved.</i>	<i>I had loved.</i>
2 S. <i>You have loved.</i>	<i>You loved.</i>	<i>You will have loved.</i>	<i>You had loved.</i>
3 S. <i>He has loved.</i>	<i>He loved.</i>	<i>He will have loved.</i>	<i>He had loved.</i>
1 P. <i>We have loved.</i>	<i>We loved.</i>	<i>We shall have loved.</i>	<i>We had loved.</i>
2 P. <i>You have loved.</i>	<i>You loved.</i>	<i>You will have loved.</i>	<i>You had loved.</i>
3 P. <i>They have loved.</i>	<i>They loved.</i>	<i>They will have loved.</i>	<i>They had loved.</i>

PERFECT means complete or finished in Present time.

IMPERFECT means incomplete or unfinished, and is used of continued action in the past.

AORIST is an indefinite past Tense, used of single or momentary actions. The form **I did love** is used chiefly in Questions, or with '**not.**'

FUTURE PERFECT, a mixture of the Future, **I shall**, and the Perfect, **I have**, is used of completed action in the Future time.

PLUPERFECT (more than Perfect) is used of completed action in Past time.

Learn by heart these Tenses, with their names, and then do Exercise 2. (See page 68.)

The following is a complete scheme of Tenses :

	ACTION MOMENTARY.	ACTION CONTINUOUS.	ACTION COMPLETE.
PRESENT TIME	{ Present. I love.	{ Present. I am loving.	{ Perfect. I have loved.
PAST TIME	{ Aorist. I loved.	{ Imperfect. I was loving.	{ Pluperfect. I had loved.
FUTURE TIME	{ Future. I shall love.	{ Future. I shall be loving.	{ Future Perf. I shall have loved.

Lesson 3.

MOOD.

We have seen that a Verb has Person, Number, and Tense. It has also different Moods, showing the *mode* or manner in which the action is regarded.

These are :

THE INDICATIVE (or pointing out) **MOOD**, which deals with the action as a fact; as, *I have shut the door*; *Have you shut the door*?

THE IMPERATIVE MOOD, which deals with commands (or requests); as, *Shut the door*.

THE CONJUNCTIVE MOOD, of which you will learn something later on.

The Tenses which you have learnt above all belong to the Indicative Mood, but some of them are also found in the other Moods.

VOICE.

Lastly, the Verb has two Voices :

THE ACTIVE VOICE, which expresses **doing**; as, *I catch*.

THE PASSIVE (suffering) VOICE, which expresses **being done to**; as, *I am caught*.

We will put the Active and Passive Tenses side by side, and you will see that it is easy to remember them together.

	ACTIVE.	PASSIVE.
Present Indicative.	<i>I love, am loving.</i>	<i>I am (being) loved.</i>
Future „	<i>I shall love.</i>	<i>I shall be loved.</i>
Imperfect „	<i>I was loving.</i>	<i>I was being loved.</i>
Perfect „	<i>I have loved.</i>	<i>I have been loved.</i>
Aorist „	<i>I loved.</i>	<i>I was loved.</i>
Future Perf. „	<i>I shall have loved.</i>	<i>I shall have been loved.</i>
Pluperfect „	<i>I had loved.</i>	<i>I had been loved.</i>

Notice particularly the difference between the Imperfect Passive, **I was being loved**, an unfinished, continuous act, and the Aorist Passive, **I was loved**, a single or momentary act.

When you have learnt these two columns, you can do Exercise 3. (See page 69.)

Lesson 4.

FIRST CONJUGATION. A-VERBS.

You have seen that the Verb has Person, Number, Tense, Mood, and Voice. These are called the five Accidents of the Verb. There is more to be learnt about it, which we shall find out as we go through a Latin Verb.

Amo, I love, is a Verb of the First Conjugation (A-Verbs).

PRESENT INDICATIVE.

	Latin.	English.
Singular.	1. <i>ā-m-o</i>	<i>I love, am loving.</i>
	2. <i>ā-ma-s</i>	<i>You love, are loving.</i>
	3. <i>ā-ma-t</i>	<i>He loves, is loving.</i>
Plural.	1. <i>ā-mā-mus</i>	<i>We love, are loving.</i>
	2. <i>ā-mā-tis</i>	<i>You love, are loving.</i>
	3. <i>ā-ma-nt</i>	<i>They love, are loving.</i>

You notice that the Latin is shorter (one word instead of two or three), and that the different persons in the Singular and Plural are distinguished by a change in the ending of the word, while in English the difference is shown by a separate pronoun.

These changes in the ending of the word are called **Flexion**, or **Inflexion**; and Latin is an **inflected** language, while English has very few inflexions, though you see one in the 3rd Person Singular, **love-s**. You notice also that **ama-** is the main body of the word, and occurs in nearly every person. In the first Person Singular it is lost in the *o*, *amo* for *ama-o*. This **ama-** is called the **Stem** of the Verb, and the last letter of the Stem is called the **Character**; that is, the mark or stamp which shows to which of the four classes or Conjugations it belongs. The Stem *ama-* belongs to the **A-Verbs**, or First Conjugation.

Learn this Present Tense, and make others like it from

<i>āro</i>	Stem <i>āra-</i>	<i>plough.</i>
<i>canto</i>	Stem <i>canta-</i>	<i>sing.</i>
<i>laudo</i>	Stem <i>lauda-</i>	<i>praise.</i>
<i>vulnĕro</i>	Stem <i>vulnĕra-</i>	<i>wound.</i>
<i>libĕro</i>	Stem <i>libĕra-</i>	<i>set free.</i>

non = *not*.

Say or write Exercise 4. (See page 70.)

Lesson 5.

FIRST CONJUGATION. A-VERBS—continued.

IMPERFECT INDICATIVE AND FUTURE SIMPLE TENSES.

These Tenses are also formed from the Present Stem
ama-.

IMPERFECT INDICATIVE.

Singular.	1. amā-ham	<i>I was loving, used to love.</i>
	2. amā-bas	<i>You were loving, used to love.</i>
	3. amā-bat	<i>He was loving, used to love.</i>
Plural.	1. amā-bāmus	<i>We were loving, used to love.</i>
	2. amā-bātis	<i>You were loving, used to love.</i>
	3. amā-bant	<i>They were loving, used to love.</i>

FUTURE SIMPLE.

Singular.	1. amā-bo	<i>I shall love.</i>
	2. amā-bis	<i>You will love.</i>
	3. amā-bit	<i>He will love.</i>
Plural.	1. amā-bīmus	<i>We shall love.</i>
	2. amā-bītis	<i>You will love.</i>
	3. amā-bunt	<i>They will love.</i>

Learn these Tenses, and make others like them from *aro*, *canto*, *laudo*, *vulnero*, *libero*.

Say or write Exercise 5. (See page 70.)

Lesson 6.

THE SUBSTANTIVE.

You have learnt that a Substantive is the name of a thing.

English Substantives have no inflexions, except to distinguish plural from singular; as, table, tables; ox, oxen.¹

Latin Substantives have six **Cases** distinguished by the ending, which is added to the Stem, and these cases are used, instead of some prepositions which we use in English, to show in what relation the Substantive stands towards other words in the Sentence.

There are three Declensions of Substantives, distinguished by the Character (last letter) of the Stem.

First Declension contains Stems in **A and **E**.**

Second Declension Stems in **o**.

Third Declension „ { Stems in any Consonant.
 { Stems in I and U.

Latin Substantives have Gender—Masculine, Feminine, or Neuter, which is shown by meaning or by the form of the ending.

The Substantive, therefore, has three Accidents—Case, Number, and Gender.

¹ The Possessive Case, which we write 's, as John's book, is also a remnant of a lost inflexion.

We will take first the **A** Stems of the First Declension. There are very few **E** Stems, and these you will learn presently.

FIRST DECLENSION, STEMS IN **A**.

All Feminine, unless Masculine by meaning.

Stem *mensa-*, *table*, Fem.

CASES.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Nominative	<i>mensā</i>	<i>mensae</i>
Vocative	<i>mensā</i>	<i>mensae</i>
Accusative	<i>mensām</i>	<i>mensās</i>
Genitive	<i>mensae</i>	<i>mensarum</i>
Dative	<i>mensae</i>	<i>mensis</i>
Ablative	<i>mensā</i>	<i>mensis</i>

Learn this and the following words, which are declined in the same way.

Vocabulary 6.

ENGLISH.	NOMINATIVE.	STEM.
<i>girl</i>	<i>puella</i>	<i>puella-, fem.</i>
<i>queen</i>	<i>rēgina</i>	<i>rēgina-, fem.</i>
<i>eagle</i>	<i>āquīla</i>	<i>āquīla-, fem.</i>
<i>husbandman</i>	<i>agrīcōla</i>	<i>agrīcōla-, masc.</i>
<i>sailor</i>	<i>nauta</i>	<i>nauta-, masc.</i>

RULE I.—The Subject of a Finite Verb is in the Nominative.

[Finite means *limited*; the Finite Verb is that part of the Verb in which the action is limited to Persons (1st, 2nd, or 3rd), as John *will run*; We *were sitting*; Birds *sing*. But '*to run*,' '*running*,' having no persons, are part of the Infinite or Unlimited Verb.]

In order to find the Subject of a Sentence, pick out first the Finite Verb. Put before it the word **Who?** or **What?** and so form a question. The answer to this question will be the Subject of the Sentence.

Ex. *This tale we have heard before.*

Verb, '**Have heard.**'

Question: '**Who** have heard?'

Answer: '**We.**'

Therefore '**We**' is the Subject, and must be Nominative.

In the last two exercises the Subject has always been a Pronoun, *I, you, he, she, it, or they*, and this has been shown by the ending of the Latin word. But if the Subject is not a Pronoun, it must of course be expressed.

RULE II.—A Finite Verb agrees with the Nominative of its Subject in Number and Person.

Find out whether the Subject is Singular or Plural, and also whether it is First, Second, or Third Person, and put the Verb in the same Number and in the same Person.

Write Exercise 6. (See page 71.)

Lesson 7.

FIRST CONJUGATION. A-VERBS. ACTIVE VOICE.

PRESENT STEM TENSES.

From the Present Stem { All Presents.
are formed { The Future Simple.
 { All Imperfects.
 { Gerund and Gerundive.

PRESENT STEM Ama-				
VERB FINITE.	PRESENT.		IMPERFECT.	FUTURE.
	INDICATIVE	<i>I love, am loving.</i>	<i>I was loving, used to love.</i>	<i>I shall love.</i>
		S. 1. āmo 2. amās 3. amāt P. 1. amāmus 2. amātis 3. amant	amābam amābas amābat amābāmus amābātis amābant	amābo amābis amābit amābimus amābitis amābunt
		CONJUNCTIVE	S. 1. amem 2. amēs 3. amēt P. 1. amēmus 2. amētis 3. ament	amārem amāres amāret amārēmus amārētis amarent
IMPERATIVE	S. 2. ama, love P. 2. ama-te, love			
VERB INFINITIVE.	INFIN.	amā-re, to love (an indeclinable substantive)		
	P.A.R.	ama-ns, loving (adjective)		
	GERUND : amandum, loving (subst.) GERUNDIVE : amandus, (adjective)			

The Present Conjunctive is often translated '*I may love*,' and the Imperfect Conjunctive is often translated '*I might, or should love*'; but it is better not to affix these meanings to them, because they are frequently translated by an English Indicative.

Notice that the Present Imperative has the Second Person only, this being the Person most commonly used in a Command. The other Persons may be borrowed from the Present Conjunctive; thus:

Sing.	2. ama	—	love (addressed to one).
	3. —	amet	let him love.
Plur.	1. —	amemus	let us love.
	2. amate	—	love (addressed to more than one).
	3. —	ament	let them love.

Below the black line comes the Verb Infinitive, that part which is **not limited to Persons**. It consists entirely of Verbal Substantives and Verbal Adjectives (or Participles).

FORMATION OF TENSES FROM PRESENT STEM Ama-.

Pres. Indic.	Pres. Stem + o	amo (for ama-o)	<i>I love, am loving.</i>
Pres. Conj.	Pres. Stem + em	amem (for ama-em)	
Pres. Imperat.	Pres. Stem alone	ama	<i>Love.</i>
Pres. Infin.	Pres. Stem + re	ama-re	<i>To love.</i>
Pres. Partic.	Pres. Stem + ns	ama-ns	<i>Loving (Adj.)</i>
Future Indic.	Pres. Stem + bo	ama-bo	<i>I shall love.</i>
Impf. Indic.	Pres. Stem + bam	ama-bam	<i>I was loving, used to love.</i>
Impf. Conj.	Pres. Stem + rem	ama-rem	
Gerund (Subst.)	Pres. Stem + ndum	ama-ndum	<i>Loving (Subst.)</i>
Gerundive (Adj.)	Pres. Stem + ndus	ama-ndus	

Lesson 8.

TRANSITIVE VERB AND OBJECT.

A Verb is **Transitive** when its action is directed by the Subject towards some Object; as, The boy wounded the eagle (Object).

A Verb is **Intransitive** when its action is confined to the Subject; as, The queen was walking.

RULE III.—A Verb used Transitivity has its Object in the Accusative.

In order to find the Object in a Sentence, take the Subject and the Verb together, and ask after them the question, **Whom?** or **What?** The answer to the question will be the Object, and must in Latin be put in the Accusative.

All sentences in the next Exercises should be done as follows:

Ex. *The eagle will wound the girl.*

(1) Verb, **Will wound.**

Question: **Who (or what) will wound?**

Answer: **The eagle will wound.**

Therefore **the eagle** is the Subject, and must be Nominative.

(2) Question: The eagle will wound **whom** or **what?**

Answer: The eagle will wound **the girl.**

Therefore **the girl** is the Object, and must be Accusative.

Now write it down in this order:

SUBJECT (Nom.).	OBJECT (Accus.).	VERB.
<i>The eagle</i>	<i>the girl</i>	<i>will wound.</i>
<i>Aquila</i>	<i>puellam</i>	<i>vulnera-bit.</i>

Vocabulary 8.

ENGLISH.	NOMINATIVE.	STEM.
<i>arrow</i>	<i>sagitta.</i>	<i>sagitta-, f.</i>
<i>anger</i>	<i>ira</i>	<i>ira-, f.</i>
<i>Tullia</i>	<i>Tullia,</i>	<i>Tullia-, f.</i>
<i>water</i>	<i>āqua.</i>	<i>āqua-, f.</i>
PRESENT STEM.		
<i>rouse, rouse up</i>	<i>ex-cito</i>	<i>excita-</i>
<i>carry</i>	<i>porto</i>	<i>porta-</i>
<i>change</i>	<i>mūto</i>	<i>mūta-</i>

The Vocative is the case of the person addressed; as,
Canta-te, puellae. *Sing, girls.*

Lesson 9.

SECOND DECLENSION. STEMS IN O.

Nominative endings are -us or -er, masculine; -um, neuter.

Stem *dōmīno*, *lord* or *master*, masc.

CASES.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Nominative	<i>dōmīnus</i>	<i>domini</i>
Vocative	<i>domine</i>	<i>domini</i>
Accusative	<i>dominum</i>	<i>dominos</i>
Genitive	<i>domini</i>	<i>domino-rum</i>
Dative	<i>domino</i>	<i>dominis</i>
Ablative	<i>domino</i>	<i>dominis</i>

Learn this and the following words, which are declined in the same way:

Vocabulary 9.

ENGLISH.	NOMINATIVE.	STEM.
<i>bull</i>	<i>taurus</i>	<i>tauro-, masc.</i>
<i>friend</i>	<i>amicus</i>	<i>amico-, masc.</i>
<i>slave</i>	<i>servus</i>	<i>servo-, masc.</i>
<i>Marcus</i>	<i>Marcus</i>	<i>Marco-, masc.</i>

Lesson 10.

FIRST CONJUGATION. A-VERBS. ACTIVE VOICE

PERFECT STEM TENSES.

We now come to the second group of Tenses, which are formed from the Perfect Stem. In A-Verbs the Perfect Stem is formed by adding **v** to the Present Stem. **amā-**, **amāv-**.

From the Perfect Stem { All Perfects and Aorists.
are formed { All Pluperfects.
 { The Future Perfect.

The Perfect and Aorist have only one form in Latin.

	PERFECT AND AORIST.	PERFECT.	AORIST.
Sing. 1.	amāv-i	<i>I have loved.</i>	<i>I loved.</i>
2.	amāv-isti	<i>You have loved.</i>	<i>You loved.</i>
3.	amāv-it	<i>He has loved.</i>	<i>He loved.</i>
Plur. 1.	amāv-imus	<i>We have loved.</i>	<i>We loved.</i>
2.	amāv-istis	<i>You have loved.</i>	<i>You loved.</i>
3.	amāv-erunt	<i>They have loved.</i>	<i>They loved.</i>

Learn this Tense, and form it also from *aro, canto, laudo, vulnero, libero, excito, porto, muto.*

Lesson 11.

SECOND DECLENSION. STEMS IN O.

Nominative endings are -us, -er, masculine; -um, neuter.

Stem. English.	agro- field, M.	puero- boy, M.	bello- war, N.
Sing. Nom.	ager	puer	bellum
Voc.	ager	puer	bellum
Acc.	agrum	puerum	bellum
Gen.	agri	pueri	belli
Dat.	agro	puero	bello
Abl.	agro	puero	bello
Plur. Nom.	agri	pueri	bella
Voc.	agri	pueri	bella
Acc.	agros	pueros	bella
Gen.	agro-rum	puero-rum	bello-rum
Dat.	agris	pueris	bellis
Abl.	agris	pueris	bellis

Words in -er are declined as dominus, except in Nom. and Voc. Sing. Very few words are like *puer-*, keeping the *e* throughout.

All Neuters in Latin have Nom., Voc., and Acc. alike, and in the Plural these cases always end in -a.

RULE IV.—The Genitive answers the question 'Whose?' as, Whose field?

Answer: Tullia's field, *Tulliae ager*; or, The husbandmen's field, *Agricolarum ager*.

Vocabulary 11.

Like <i>field</i>	āger	āgro-, m.
<i>master</i> (teacher)	māgister	magistro-, m.
<i>book</i>	liber	libro-, m.
Like <i>war</i>	bellum	bello-, n.
<i>gift</i>	dōnum	dono-, n.
<i>wine</i>	vinum	vino-, n.

Lesson 12.

FIRST CONJUGATION. A-VERBS. ACTIVE VOICE.

PERFECT STEM TENSES—*continued*.

Perfect Stem Amav-

		PLUPERFECT IND. <i>I had loved, etc.</i>	FUTURE PERFECT IND. <i>I shall have loved, etc.</i>
Sing	1.	amav-eram	amav-ero
	2.	amav-eras	amav-eris
	3.	amav-erat	amav-erit
Plur.	1.	amav-erāmus	amav-erimus
	2.	amav-erātis	amav-eritis
	3.	amav-erant	amav-erint

Vocabulary 12.

		PRESENT STEM.	PERFECT STEM.
Like amo	<i>call</i>	vōco	vōca- vōcāv-
	<i>avoid</i>	vīto	vīta- vītāv-
	<i>build</i>	aedīfīco	aedīfīca- aedīfīcāv-
		NOM.	STEM.
Like dominus	<i>wall</i>	mūrus	mūro-, m.
Like puer	<i>children</i>	libēri (pl.)	libēro-, m.
		and - et.	

Lesson 13.

FIRST CONJUGATION. A-VERBS. ACTIVE VOICE.

PERFECT STEM TENSES—*continued*.

The following is a complete table of the Perfect Stem Tenses, with the Conjunctives and Infinitive. The endings are the same in all Conjugations.

PERFECT STEM Amāv-			
PERFECT AND AORIST.		PLUPERFECT.	FUTURE PERFECT.
INDICATIVE	<i>I have loved, I loved.</i>	<i>I had loved.</i>	<i>I shall have loved.</i>
	S. 1. amav-i	amav-eram	amav-ero
	2. amav-isti	amav-eras	amav-eris
	3. amav-it	amav-erat	amav-erit
	P. 1. amav-imus	amav-erāmus	amav-erimus
	2. amav-istis	amav-erātis	amav-eritis
	3. amav-erunt	amav-erant	amav-erint
CONJUNCTIVE	S. 1. amav-erim	amav-issem	None.
	2. amav-eris	amav-isses	
	3. amav-erit	amav-isset	
	P. 1. amav-erimus	amav-issēmus	
	2. amav-eritis	amav-issētis	
	3. amav-erint	amav-issent	
INFINITIVE	<i>To have loved.</i> amav-isse.		

FORMATION OF PERFECT STEM TENSES. Amāv-

Perf. Indic. }	Perfect Stem + i	amav-i	{ I have loved.
Aor. Indic. }			{ I loved.
Perf. Conj.	Perfect Stem + ěrim	amav-ěrim.	
Perf. Infin.	Perfect Stem + isse	amav-isse	I have loved.
Plupf. Indic.	Perfect Stem + ěram	amav-eram	I had loved.
Plupf. Conj.	Perfect Stem + issem	amav-issem.	
Fut. Perf. Indic.	Perfect Stem + ěro	amav-ero	I shall have loved

SUPINE STEM TENSES.

In A-Verbs the Supine Stem is made by adding **t** to the Present Stem.

This last group of Tenses belongs entirely to the Verb Infinitive. The endings are the same in all Conjugations.

PRESENT STEM.	PERFECT STEM.	SUPINE STEM.
<u>Ama-</u>	<u>Amāv-</u>	<u>Amāt-</u>

From the Supine Stem are formed	{	The Supine.
		The Future Participle Active.
		The Future Infinitive Active.
		The Past Participle Passive.

FORMATION OF SUPINE STEM TENSES. Amat-

Supine	Sup. Stem + um	amat-um	To love (Subst. Acc.)
		amat-u	In loving (Abl.)
Fut. Partic. Act.	Sup. Stem + urus	amat-urus	About to love.
Fut. Infin. Act.	Sup. Stem + urus esse	amat-urus esse	To be about to love.
Past Partic. Pass.	Sup. Stem + us	amat-us	Loved, having been loved.

The complete Active Voice of amo will be found on page 118.

Lesson 14.

ADJECTIVES OF SECOND AND FIRST DECLENSIONS.

Adjectives are used to qualify Substantives, and as Substantives vary in Gender, Adjectives have different forms to signify the different Genders.

Adjectives of three Terminations are those which have a different form for each of the three Genders; thus:

The Masculine is declined as Masc. Stem in **O** (dominus).

The Feminine " " Fem. Stem in **A** (mensa).

The Neuter " " Neut. Stem in **O** (bellum).

Bōnus, good. Stems bōno- bōna- bōno-

	SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	bōnūs	bōnā	bōnum	bōnī	bōnae	bōnā
Voc.	bonē	bonā	bonum	bonī	bonae	bonā
Acc.	bonum	bonam	bonum	bonōs	bonās	bonā
Gen.	bonī	bonae	bonī	bonō-rum	bonā-rum	bonō-rum
Dat.	bonō	bonae	bonō	bonīs	bonīs	bonīs
Abl.	bonō	bonā	bonō	bonīs	bonīs	bonīs

RULE V.—An Adjective agrees in Gender, Number, and Case with the word to which it is an attribute; as, *Puer bonus, The good boy.*

Vocabulary 14.

Like <i>good</i>	bōnus	bōna	bōnum
<i>hard</i>	dūrus	dura	durum
<i>bad</i>	mālus	mala	malum
<i>great</i>	magnus	magna	magnum
<i>small</i>	parvus	parva	parvum
<i>new</i>	nōvus	nova	novum

Lesson 15.

ADJECTIVES OF SECOND AND FIRST
DECLENSIONS.A AND O STEMS—*continued*.

Most Adjectives in -er follow the declension of ager.

Pulcher, *beautiful*. Stems **pulchro-pulchra-pulchro-**

	SINGULAR.		
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N. V.	pulcher	pulchra	pulchrum
Acc.	pulchrum	pulchram	pulchrum
Gen.	pulchri	pulchrae	pulchri
Dat.	pulchro	pulchrae	pulchro
Abl.	pulchro	pulchrā	pulchro
	PLURAL.		
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N. V.	pulchri	pulchrae	pulchra
Acc.	pulchros	pulchras	pulchra
Gen.	pulchrorum	pulchrarum	pulchrorum
Dat.	pulchris	pulchris	pulchris
Abl.	pulchris	pulchris	pulchris

A few in -er keep the *e* as puer.

Miser, *wretched*. Stems **misĕro-** **misĕra-** **misĕro-**

	SINGULAR.		
N. V.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Acc.	miser	misĕra	misĕrum
Gen.	miserum	miseram	miserum
Dat.	miseri	miseræ	miseri
Abl.	miserō	miseræ	miserō
	miserō	miserā	miserō
	PLURAL.		
N. V.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Acc.	miseri	miseræ	miserā
Gen.	miseros	miseras	miserā
Dat.	miserorum	miserarum	miserorum
Abl.	miseris	miseris	miseris

Vocabulary 15.

Like <i>beautiful</i>	pulcher	pulchra	pulchrum
<i>sacred</i>	sācer	sacra	sacrum
<i>black</i>	nīger	nigra	nigrum
<i>sick</i>	aeger	aegra	aegrum
<i>frequent</i>	crēber	crebra	crebrum
Like <i>wretched</i>	miser	misĕra	misĕrum
<i>tender</i>	tēner	tĕnĕra	tenĕrum
<i>rough</i>	asper	aspĕra	aspĕrum
<i>free</i>	liber	libĕra	libĕrum

Lesson 16.

SECOND CONJUGATION. E-VERBS. ACTIVE VOICE.

PRESENT STEM TENSES.

In the Second Conjugation one Tense only is formed differently from the First. This is the Present Conjunctive, which is formed by Present Stem + *am*.

Present Stem *mone*, *advise* or *warn*

Present Conj.	<i>mone-am</i>	<i>mone-as</i>	<i>mone-at</i>
	<i>mone-amus</i>	<i>mone-atis</i>	<i>mone-ant</i>

FORMATION OF PRESENT STEM TENSES.		A-VERB.	E-VERB.
Pres. Indic.	Pres. Stem + o	amo	mone-o
Pres. Conj.	Pres. Stem { + em + am	amem	mone-am
Pres. Imp.	Pres. Stem alone	ama	monē
Pres. Infin.	Pres. Stem + re	amā-re	monē-re
Pres. Partic.	Pres. Stem + ns	ama-ns	mone-ns
Future Indic.	Pres. Stem + bo	amā-bo	monē-bo
Impf. Indic.	Pres. Stem + bam	amā-bam	monē-bam
Impf. Conj.	Pres. Stem + rem	amā-rem	monē-rem
Gerund	Pres. Stem + ndum	ama-ndum	mone-ndum
Gerundive	Pres. Stem + ndus	ama-ndus	mone-ndus

If you know the Tense-endings of *amo*, you can now say without difficulty all the Tenses of *moneo*. It is Conjugated fully on page 120. The Stems are *mōne*, *mōnu*- *mōnīt*.

Vocabulary 16.

ENGLISH.		PRESENT.	PERFECT.	SUPINE.
Like <i>advise</i> }				
<i>warn</i> }	mōnē-o	mōnē-re	mōnu-i	mōnīt-um
<i>frighten</i>	terrē-o	terrē-re	terru-i	terrīt-um
<i>move</i>	mōvē-o	mōvē-re	mōv-i	mōt-um
<i>see</i>	vidē-o	vidē-re	vid-i	vis-um
<i>teach</i>	dōcē-o	dōcē-re	dōcu-i	doct-um

Lesson 17.

THIRD DECLENSION.

STEMS IN CONSONANTS AND IN I AND U.

There are two divisions of the Third Declension :

1. Consonant Stems which increase in the Genitive :

judex, Stem judic- Gen. S., judic-is. Gen. Pl., judic-um.

2. I and U Stems which do not increase :

ovis, Stem ōvi-. Gen. S., ōvi-s. Gen. Pl., ovi-um.

grādūs, Stem grādu- Gen. S., grādūs- Gen. Pl., gradu-um.

CONSONANT STEMS (*increasing*).

Masculine or Feminine.

	jūdic- <i>judge</i> , M.	milit- <i>soldier</i> , M.	leōn- <i>lion</i> , M.
Sing. N. V.	judex	miles	leo
Acc.	judic-em	milit-em	leōn-em
Gen.	judic-is	milit-is	leōn-is
Dat.	judic-i	milit-i	leōn-i
Abl.	judic-ē	milit-ē	leōn-ē
Plur. N. V.	judic-ēs	milit-ēs	leōn-ēs
Acc.	judic-ēs	milit-ēs	leōn-ēs
Gen.	judic-um	milit-um	leōn-um
Dat.	judic-ibūs	milit-ibūs	leōn-ibūs
Abl.	judic-ibūs	milit-ibūs	leōn-ibūs

Vocabulary 17.

ENGLISH.	NOMINATIVE.	STEM.
<i>general</i>	dux	dūc-, m. or f.
<i>leader</i>		
<i>guide</i>		
<i>king</i>	rex	rēg-, m.
<i>foot</i>	pēs	pēd-, m.
<i>state</i>	civitas	civītāt-, f.
<i>Scipio</i>	Scipio	Scipiōn-, m.
<i>legion</i>	lēgio	lēgiōn-, f.

Lesson 18.

THE SIMPLE SENTENCE. COMMANDS.

Simple sentences are of three kinds:—

Statement; as, *The girls are singing.*

Command (or Request); as, *Sing, girls.*

Question; as, *Are the girls singing?*

A Simple Command may be positive; as,

Sing, girls.

or negative; as,

Do not sing.

We have seen how the Imperative is used in Positive Commands, and how its missing persons are supplied by the Present Conjunctive.

In Negative Commands "*not*" must always be translated by *nē*, and in the Second Person the Perfect Conjunctive must be used instead of the Imperative.

POSITIVE.		NEGATIVE.	
S. 2. <i>canta</i>	—	S. 2. <i>nē cantav-ēris</i>	—
3. — <i>cantet</i>		3. — <i>ne cantet</i>	
P. 1. — <i>cantemus</i>		P. 1. — <i>ne cantemus</i>	
2. <i>canta-te</i>	—	2. <i>nē cantav-ēritis</i>	—
3. — <i>cantent</i>		3. — <i>ne cantent</i>	

The words "men" and "things" are often left out in Latin when an Adjective stands with them, and are shown by the gender of the Adjective: as, *boni*, *good* (men); *mala*, *bad* (things), or evils.

Vocabulary 18.

ENGLISH.		PRESENT.	PERFECT.	SUPINE.
<i>laugh</i> }	<i>ridē-o</i>	<i>ridē-re</i>	<i>ris-i</i>	<i>ris-um</i>
<i>laugh-at</i> }				
<i>destroy</i>	<i>dēlē-o</i>	<i>dēlē-re</i>	<i>dēlēv-i</i>	<i>dēlēv-um</i>
	NOM.	STEM.		
<i>love</i>	<i>āmor</i>	<i>āmōr-, m.</i>		
<i>lictor</i>	<i>lictōr</i>	<i>lictōr-, m.</i>		
<i>sister</i>	<i>sōror</i>	<i>sōrōr-, f.</i>		
<i>wife</i>	<i>uxor</i>	<i>uxōr-, f.</i>		
<i>tree</i>	<i>arbor</i>	<i>arbōr-, f.</i>		

Lesson 19.

THIRD DECLENSION.

CONSONANT STEMS (*increasing*).

Neuters.

	tempör- <i>time, N.</i>	nōmīn- <i>name, N.</i>
Sing. N. V. A. Gen. Dat. Abl.	tempus tempör-is tempör-i tempör-e	nōmen nōmīn-is nōmīn-i nōmīn-e
Plur. N. V. A. Gen. Dat. Abl.	tempör-a tempör-um tempör-ibus tempör-ibus	nōmīn-a nōmīn-um nōmīn-ibus nōmīn-ibus

The Nominatives of the Personal Pronouns—*ego, I; tu, you (one); nos, we; vos, you (more than one)*—have hitherto been understood in the Verb. They must be expressed, even in the Nominative, when stress is laid upon them, and always in the other Cases.

RULE VI.—If a Sentence has two or more Subjects the Verb must be Plural.

RULE VII.—If the Persons of the Subjects differ, the Verb must agree with the First rather than the Second or Third, and with the Second rather than the Third; as

Ego et Scipio ride-bamus, *Scipio and I were laughing.*

Vocabulary 19.

ENGLISH.		PRESENT.	PERFECT.	SUPINE.
<i>fear</i>	tīmē-o	tīmē-re	tīmu-i	(none)
<i>fill-up</i>	com-plē-o	com-plē-re	com-plēv-i	com-plēt-um

ENGLISH.	NOM.	STEM.
<i>river</i>	flūmen	flūmin-, n.
<i>name</i>	nōmen	nōmīn-, n.
<i>song</i>	carmen	carmin-, n.
<i>time</i>	tempus	tempōr-, n.
<i>cold</i>	frigus	frigōr-, n.
<i>work, task</i>	opus	opēr-, n.
<i>burden</i>	onus	onēr-, n.

Lesson 20.

THIRD CONJUGATION. CONSONANT VERBS.
ACTIVE VOICE.

PRESENT STEM TENSES.

Consonant Verbs differ from **A-** and **E-**Verbs chiefly in putting in a vowel at the beginning of the termination.

FORMATION OF PRESENT STEM TENSES.			A-VERB.	E-VERB.	CONSONANT VERB.
	A and E	CONS.	āma-, love.	mōne-, warn	rĕg-, rule
Pres. Ind.	P.S. + o	P.S. + o	amo	mone-o	rĕg-o
Pres. Conj.	P.S. { +em +am	P.S. + am	amem	mone-am	rĕg-am
Pres. Imp.	P.S. alone	P.S. + e	ama	mōnē	rĕg-ē
Pres. Infin.	P.S. + re	P.S. + ere	amā-re	monē-re	reg-ĕre
Pres. Part.	P.S. + ns	P.S. + ens	ama-ns	mone-ns	reg-ens
Fut. Ind.	P.S. + bo	P.S. + am	amā-bo	monē-bo	reg-am
Imp. Ind.	P.S. + bam	P.S. + ebam	amā-bam	monē-bam	reg-ĕbam
Imp. Conj.	P.S. + rem	P.S. + erem	amā-rem	monē-rem	reg-ĕrem
Gerund	P.S. + ndum	P.S. + endum	ama-ndum	mone-ndum	reg-endum
Gerundive	P.S. + ndus	P.S. + endus	ama-ndus	mone-ndus	reg-endus

No difficulty will be found, except with the Present Indicative, Present Imperative, and Future Indicative, which last has a totally different set of endings from the Future of amo and moneo.

The Stems are **rĕg-**, **rex-**, **rect-**, and the Verb will be found fully conjugated on p. 122.

	PRESENT INDIC. <i>I rule, am ruling.</i>	PRES. IMPER. <i>Rule.</i>	FUTURE IND. <i>I shall rule.</i>
Sing. 1.	reg-o	—	reg-am
2.	reg-is	reg-ě	reg-ēs
3.	reg-it	—	reg-ēt
Plur. 1.	reg-imus	—	reg-ēmus
2.	reg-itis	reg-ite	reg-ētis
3.	reg-unt	—	reg-ent

Vocabulary 20.

ENGLISH.		PRESENT.	PERFECT.	SUPINE.
<i>write</i>	scrib-o	scrib-ěre	scrips-i	script-um
<i>send</i>	mitt-o	mitt-ěre	mis-i	miss-um
<i>seek, ask</i>	pēt-o	pēt-ěre	pētiv-i	pētīt-um
<i>conquer, defeat</i>	vinc-o	vinc-ěre	vīc-i	vict-um
<i>cover, protect</i>	tēgo	tēg-ěre	tex-i	tect-um
<i>despise</i>	spern-o	spern-ěre	sprēv-i	sprēt-um

Lesson 21.

THIRD DECLENSION.

I STEMS (*not increasing*).

Masculine or Feminine.

	ōvi- sheep, F.	nūbi- cloud, F.	urbi- city, F.
Sing. N. V.	ōvis	nūbēs	urbs
Acc.	ovem	nubem	urbem
Gen.	ovīs	nubīs	urbīs
Dat.	ovi	nubi	urbi
Abl.	ovē	nubē	urbē
Plur. N. V.	ovēs	nubēs	urbēs
Acc.	ovēs or ovīs	nubēs or -īs	urbēs or -īs
Gen.	ovī-um	nubi-um	urbi-um
Dat.	ovībūs	nubībūs	urbībūs
Abl.	ovībūs	nubībūs	urbībūs

Observe that *urbs* (stem *urbi-*) increases in the Genitive and is an exception to the rule. It is an example of a large class of words of one syllable which have two consonants before the *i*.

Vocabulary 21.

ENGLISH.	NOMINATIVE.	STEM.
<i>citizen</i>	civīs	civi-, <i>m.</i> and <i>f.</i>
<i>bird</i>	āvis	āvi-, <i>f.</i>
<i>enemy</i>	hostis	hosti-, <i>m.</i>
<i>slaughter</i>	caedes	caedi-, <i>f.</i>
<i>fox</i>	vulpes	vulpi-, <i>f.</i>
<i>death</i>	mors	morti-, <i>f.</i>
<i>mountain</i>	mons	monti-, <i>m.</i>

Lesson 22.

THIRD DECLENSION.

I STEMS—*continued.*

Neuters.

	māri- <i>sea, N.</i>	animali- <i>animal, N.</i>	calcari- <i>spur, N.</i>
Sing. N. V. A. Gen. Dat. Abl.	mārē maris mari mari	animal animalis animali animali	calcar calcaris calcari calcari
Plur. N. V. A. Gen. Dat. Abl.	marīā marī-um marībūs marībūs	animalia animali-um animalibus animalibus	calcaria calcari-um calcaribus calcaribus

Note the differences between Consonant and I Stems:—

	CONS. STEMS.	I STEMS.
Ablative Singular	Always e	Sometimes i
N. V. A. Plural (Neuter)	Always a	Always ia
Accusative Pl. (M. and F.)	Always es	Always es or is
Genitive Plural	Always um	Always ium

The Possessive Pronouns *my*, *your*, *our*, etc., are not expressed in Latin unless they are necessary to make the sense clear; *e.g.*

I have sent my son, Filium misi.

He has sent my son, Filium meum misit.

Vocabulary 22.

ENGLISH.	NOMINATIVE.	STEM.
<i>net</i>	rēte (abl. sing. rete)	rēti-, n.
<i>tax</i>	vectigal	vectigāli-, n.
<i>bone</i>	ōs (nom. pl. ossa)	ossi-, n.

THE POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

<i>my</i>	.	.	.	mēus, mea, meum (as bonus).
<i>your</i> (addressed to one)	.	.	.	tuus, tua, tuum (as bonus).
<i>our</i>	.	.	.	noster, nostra, nostrum (as niger).
<i>your</i> (addressed to more than one)	.	.	.	vester, vestra, vestrum (as niger).

N.B.—meus has Vocative mī, mea, meum; tuus and vester have no Vocative.

Lesson 23.

ADJECTIVES OF THIRD DECLENSION.

All Adjectives with two Terminations belong to the Third Declension and are mostly I Stems.

The following are declined as the Substantives *ovis* and *mare*:—

fortis, brave;

ācer, keen;

Stem *forti-*

Stem *acri-*

	M. and F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
Sing. N. V.	<i>fortis</i>	<i>fortē</i>	<i>ācer</i>	<i>acris</i>	<i>acrē</i>
Acc.	<i>fortem</i>	<i>fortē</i>		<i>acrem</i>	<i>acrē</i>
Gen.	<i>fortis</i>			<i>acris</i>	
Dat.	<i>forti</i>			<i>acri</i>	
Abl.	<i>forti</i>			<i>acri</i>	
Plur. N. V.	<i>fortēs</i>	<i>fortiā</i>	<i>acrēs</i>		<i>acriā</i>
Acc.	<i>fortēs</i> or <i>-is</i>	<i>fortiā</i>	<i>acrēs</i> or <i>-is</i>		<i>acriā</i>
Gen.	<i>forti-um</i>			<i>acri-um</i>	
Dat.	<i>fortibūs</i>			<i>acribūs</i>	
Abl.	<i>fortibūs</i>			<i>acribūs</i>	

A few Stems in *-ri* are declined as *acer*, with a special form in *-er* for the Nominative and Vocative Singular; but *acris* is also used as Masculine. All Adjectives in *-is* are declined as *fortis*.

RULE VIII.—The instrument with which a thing is done is put in the Ablative without a Preposition ; as,

Puer aquilam saxo vulneravit,
The boy wounded the eagle with a stone.

The Preposition *cum* is used with an Ablative to denote "in company with."

Distinguish in this exercise the Ablative of the instrument from the Ablative with *cum* = in company with.

Vocabulary 23.

	ENGLISH.	NOMINATIVE.	STEM.
	<i>stone</i>	saxum	saxo-, n.
	<i>dart, weapon</i>	tēlum	telo-, n.
	<i>plough</i>	ārātrum	aratro-, n.
Like fortis	<i>sad</i>	tristis, tristē	tristi-
	<i>short</i>	brēvis, brēvē	brevi-
	<i>easy</i>	facilis, facilē	facili-
	<i>all</i>	omnis, omnē	omni-
Like acer	<i>brisk</i>	alacer, alacris, alacre	alacri-
	<i>swift</i>	celer, celeris, celere ¹	celeri-

¹ Note that celer keeps the e throughout.

Lesson 24.

ADJECTIVES OF THIRD DECLENSION.

I STEMS—continued.

felix, fortunate; *ingens, huge, vast;*
 Stem *felici-* Stem *ingenti-*

Sing. N. V.	M. and F.	N.	M. and F.	N.
	<i>felix</i>		<i>ingens</i>	
Acc.	<i>felicem</i>	<i>felix</i>	<i>ingentem</i>	<i>ingens</i>
Gen.	<i>felicia</i>		<i>ingentis</i>	
Dat.	<i>felici</i>		<i>ingenti</i>	
Abl.	<i>felici</i> (rarely <i>e</i>)		<i>ingenti</i> or <i>e</i>	
Plur. N. V. A.	<i>felices</i>	<i>felicia</i>	<i>ingentes</i>	<i>ingentia</i>
	<i>felices</i> or <i>-is</i>	<i>felicia</i>	<i>ingentes</i> or <i>-is</i>	<i>ingentia</i>
	<i>felici-um</i>		<i>ingenti-um</i>	
	<i>felicibus</i>		<i>ingentibus</i>	
	<i>felicibus</i>		<i>ingentibus</i>	
	<i>felicibus</i>		<i>ingentibus</i>	

Notice that these have all the marks of **I-Nouns** (page 34), except that they increase in the Genitive.

In all Adjective **I** Stems the Ablative in *-i* is the usual form, but Present Participles (all declined as *ingens*) form the Ablative in *-e*.

Vocabulary 24.

ENGLISH.	NOM.	STEM.	
<i>bold</i>	<i>audax</i>	<i>audāci-</i>	Like <i>felix</i>
<i>wise, prudent</i>	<i>prūdēns</i>	<i>prudenti-</i>	Like <i>ingens</i>
ENGLISH.	PRESENT.	PERFECT.	SUPINE.
<i>kill, slay</i>	<i>occid-o</i>	<i>occid-ēre</i>	<i>occid-i</i>
<i>buy</i>	<i>ēm-o</i>	<i>ēm-ēre</i>	<i>ēm-i</i>
<i>sell</i>	<i>vend-o</i>	<i>vend-ēre</i>	<i>vendīd-i</i>
<i>run</i>	<i>fūgo</i>	<i>fūgā-re</i>	<i>fūgāv-i</i>
<i>play</i>	<i>lūd-o</i>	<i>lūd-ēre</i>	<i>lūs-i</i>

both . . . and, et . . . et.

Lesson 25.

FOURTH CONJUGATION. I-VERBS. ACTIVE VOICE.

PRESENT STEM TENSES.

FORMATION OF PRESENT STEM TENSES.		I-VERB. audi-, hear.
Pres. Indic.	Pres. Stem + o	audi-o
Pres. Conj.	Pres. Stem + am	audi-am *
Pres. Imp.	Pres. Stem alone	audi
Pres. Infin.	Pres. Stem + re	audi-re
Pres. Partic.	Pres. Stem + ens	audi-ens *
Future Indic.	Pres. Stem + am	audi-am *
Impf. Indic.	Pres. Stem + ebam	audi-ebam *
Impf. Conj.	Pres. Stem + rem	audi-rem
Gerund	Pres. Stem + endum	audi-endum *
Gerundive	Pres. Stem + endus	audi-endus *

There are no new sets of terminations. Tenses marked thus * have endings similar to those of Consonant Verbs. Notice especially the difference between the Imperfect Indicative and Conjunctive. The Stems are *audi-*, *audi-*, *audit-*, and the Verb will be found fully conjugated on p. 124.

Vocabulary 25.

ENGLISH.		PRESENT.	PERFECT.	SUPINE.
<i>sleep</i>	dormi-o	dormi-re	dormiv-i	dormit-um
<i>fortify</i>	mūni-o	mūni-re	mūniv-i	mūnit-um
<i>guard</i>	custōdi-o	custōdi-re	custōdiv-i	custōdit-um
<i>hinder</i>	impēdi-o	impēdi-re	impēdiv-i	impēdit-um
<i>come</i>	veni-o	vēni-re	vēn-i	vent-um

Lesson 26.

ALL CONJUGATIONS. ACTIVE VOICE.

Learn now the Table of Formation of Tenses in all Conjugations given on page 134.

RULE IX.—All words in a Sentence which refer to the same person or thing agree together as far as possible. Thus a Substantive will agree in Case with another Substantive when it is another name for that Substantive. It is then said to be in Apposition; as,

Avium, doni reginae, carmina audimus,
We hear the songs of the birds, the queen's gift

Here "the birds" were "the gift," and doni is therefore Genitive to agree with **avium** in apposition.

Vocabulary 26.

ENGLISH.	NOMINATIVE.	STEM.
<i>gate</i>	porta	porta-, <i>f.</i>
<i>letter</i>	epistola	epistola-, <i>f.</i>
<i>spear</i>	hasta	hasta-, <i>f.</i>
<i>daughter</i>	filia	filia-, <i>f.</i>
<i>sword</i>	gladius	gladio-, <i>m.</i>
<i>camp</i>	castra (pl.)	castro-, <i>n.</i>
<i>many</i> (pl.)	multi, multae, multa.	
<i>few</i> (pl.)	pauci, paucae, pauca.	

Lesson 27.

ADJECTIVES OF THIRD DECLENSION.

CONSONANT STEMS—(*increasing*).

All Comparative Adjectives are Consonant Stems, and are declined as follows:—

fortior, braver ; Stem *fortior-*

	SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
	M. and F.	N.	M. and F.	N.
N.V.	fortior	fortius	fortiores	fortiora
Acc.	fortiorem	fortius	fortiores	fortiora
Gen.	fortioris		fortior-um	
Dat.	fortiori		fortioribus	
Abl.	fortiore		fortioribus	

SUBSTANTIVES OF THIRD DECLENSION. U STEMS.

Nominative endings are -us, masc. or fem. ; u, neuter.

	<i>grādu-</i> <i>step, M.</i>	<i>cornu-</i> <i>horn, N.</i>
Sing. N.V.	<i>grādūs</i>	<i>cornū</i>
Acc.	<i>gradum</i>	<i>cornū</i>
Gen.	<i>gradūs</i>	<i>cornūs</i>
Dat.	<i>gradui or -ū</i>	<i>cornū</i>
Abl.	<i>gradū</i>	<i>cornū</i>
Plur. N.V.	<i>gradūs</i>	<i>cornūā</i>
Acc.	<i>gradūs</i>	<i>cornua</i>
Gen.	<i>gradū-um</i>	<i>cornū-um</i>
Dat.	<i>gradībus</i>	<i>cornībus</i>
Abl.	<i>gradībus</i>	<i>cornībus</i>

Vocabulary 27.

	ENGLISH.	NOMINATIVE.		STEM.
Like fortior	<i>sadder</i>	<i>tristior</i>	<i>tristius</i>	<i>tristior-</i>
	<i>harder</i>	<i>durior</i>	<i>durius</i>	<i>durior-</i>
	<i>bolder</i>	<i>audācior</i>	<i>audacius</i>	<i>audacior-</i>
Like gradus	<i>wave</i>	<i>fluctus</i>		<i>fluctu-, m.</i>
	<i>army</i>	<i>exercitus</i>		<i>exercitu-, m.</i>
	<i>attack</i>	<i>impētus</i>		<i>impetu-, m.</i>
Like cornu	<i>knee</i>	<i>gēnu</i>		<i>genu, n.</i>

Lesson 28.

THE IRREGULAR VERB **SUM**, / **AM**.

A Verb is Copulative (a linking Verb) when it links to the subject some word that qualifies it; as,

Life is short.

Here "*short*" qualifies "*life*," and is linked to it by the Copulative Verb "*is*."

The beggar became a king.

Here the word "*king*" is another name for "*the beggar*," and is linked to it by the Copulative Verb "*became*."

The words "*short*" and "*king*" in these sentences are called Complements, because they *fill up* the sense of the incomplete verbs "*is*" and "*became*."

RULE X.—Copulative Verbs, whether Finite or Infinite, have generally a Complement agreeing with the subject; as,

Vita est brevis,

Life is short.

Brutus consul erit,

Brutus will be Consul.

NOTE.—In English the Verb "to be" is used as an Auxiliary Verb to form Tenses which in Latin are formed by a single word. In such cases beware of using the Verb *sum*; for instance,

The girl { *was singing.*
 { *was beautiful.*

Puella { *cantabat.*
 { *pulchra erat.*

Sum, *I am*; Stems *es-*, *fu-*, *fut-*

PRESENT STEM <i>es-</i> (<i>-er</i>).				
VERB FINITE.	PRESENT.		IMPERFECT.	FUTURE.
	INDICATIVE	<i>I am.</i>	<i>I was.</i>	<i>I shall be.</i>
		S. 1. sum 2. es 3. est P. 1. sūmus 2. estis 3. sunt	ēr-am ēr-ās ēr-at ēr-āmus ēr-ātis ēr-ant	ēr-o ēr-is ēr-it ēr-imus ēr-itis ēr-unt
	CONJUNCTIVE	S. 1. sim 2. sis 3. sit P. 1. simus 2. sitis 3. sint	essem or fōrem esses „ fōres esset „ fōret essēmus „ fōrēmus essētis „ fōrētis essent „ fōrent	
	IMPERATIVE	<i>Be.</i> S. 2. es 3. — P. 2. este 3. —		<i>You must be.</i> esto esto estote sunto
VERB INFINITE.		Present Infinitive, esse, to be. Present Participle (none).		

The Perfect Stem Tenses are regularly formed from **fu-**

From the Supine { Supine (none).
 Stem **fut-** { Fut. Participle, **fut-urus**, *about to be.*
 { Fut. Infinitive, **fut-urus esse**, or **fut-**
to be about to be.

Lesson 29.

SUBSTANTIVES OF FIRST DECLENSION. E STEMS.

Only two E-Stems are fully declined—*dies*, *day*; *res*, *thing*. Others have no Plural at all, or only the un-increasing cases.

	<i>dīē-</i> <i>day, M.</i> ¹	<i>rē-</i> <i>thing, F.</i>
Sing. N. V.	<i>dīēs</i>	<i>rēs</i>
Acc.	<i>dīem</i>	<i>rem</i>
Gen.	<i>dīēi</i>	<i>rēi</i>
Dat.	<i>dīēi</i>	<i>rēi</i>
Abl.	<i>dīē</i>	<i>rē</i>
Plur. N. V.	<i>dīēs</i>	<i>rēs</i>
Acc.	<i>dīēs</i>	<i>rēs</i>
Gen.	<i>dīē-rum</i>	<i>rē-rum</i>
Dat.	<i>dīēbus</i>	<i>rēbus</i>
Abl.	<i>dīēbus</i>	<i>rēbus</i>

¹ *Dies* is sometimes Feminine in the Singular. All other words are feminine.

THE SIMPLE QUESTION.

Questions which can be answered by "Yes" or "No" are usually marked by the use of one of the following particles:—

-nē affixed to the first word of the sentence does not show what answer is expected; as,

Cantant-nē puellae?
Are the girls singing?

nonnē suggests that the answer "Yes" is expected; as,

Nonne patriam amas?
Do you not love your country?

num suggests that the answer "No" is expected; as,

Num fidem violabis?
*You will not break your word, will you? or,
 Surely you will not break your word?*

Simple Questions may also be asked by many interrogative words, such as, "Who?" "When?" "Why?" "Where?" These cannot be answered by "Yes" or "No."

In Exercise 29 say whether each sentence is Statement, Command, or Question.

Having found the Verb, say whether it is

Transitive, followed by an object (Accus.);

Intransitive, complete in itself; or

Copulative, linking to the subject a word that agrees with it.

Vocabulary 29.

ENGLISH.		NOMINATIVE.		STEM.
<i>hope</i>		spēs		spe-, f.
<i>faith, word</i>		fīdes		fide-, f.
<i>garden</i>		hortus		horto-, m.
<i>messenger</i>		nuntius		nuntio-, m.
<i>horse</i>		ēquus		equo-, m.
<i>soon</i>		mox (adv.)		
<i>break (word)</i>	viōlo	viōla-re	viōlāv-i	viōlāt-um
<i>storm</i>	expugno	expugna-re	expugnāv-i	expugnāt-um

Lesson 30.

GENERAL EXERCISE ON PAST RULES.

Revise Substantives, Adjectives, Active Voice of the Four Conjugations, and the Verb Sum.

Revise also all past Vocabularies.

Lesson 31.

FIRST CONJUGATION. A-VERBS. PASSIVE VOICE.

PRESENT STEM TENSES.

You have learnt (3) the difference between Active and Passive in the English Verb. Now compare the Latin endings of *amo* and *amor*.

	ACTIVE.	PASSIVE.
Pres. Indic.	<i>amo, I love, am loving.</i>	<i>amor, I am (being) loved.</i>
Pres. Conj.	<i>amem —</i>	<i>amer —</i>
Pres. Imperat.	<i>ama, Love.</i>	<i>ama-re, Be loved.</i>
Pres. Infin.	<i>ama-re, To love.</i>	<i>ama-ri, To be loved.</i>
Pres. Part.	<i>ama-ns, Loving (Adj.).</i>	<i>(none).</i>
Future Indic.	<i>ama-bo, I shall love.</i>	<i>ama-bor, I shall be loved.</i>
Impf. Indic.	<i>ama-bam, I was loving.</i>	<i>ama-bar, I was being loved.</i>
Impf. Conj.	<i>ama-rem —</i>	<i>ama-rer —</i>
Gerund (Subst.).	<i>ama-ndum, Loving (Subst.).</i>	<i>— —</i>
Gerundive (Adj.).	<i>ama-ndus, -nda, -ndum</i>	<i>— —</i>

PRESENT STEM <i>ama-</i>				
VERB FINITE.	PRESENT.		IMPERFECT.	FUTURE.
	INDICATIVE	<i>I am (being) loved.</i> S. 1. <i>amor</i> 2. <i>amā-ris</i> ¹ 3. <i>amā-tur</i> P. 1. <i>amā-mur</i> 2. <i>amā-mini</i> 3. <i>ama-ntur</i>	<i>I was being loved.</i> <i>amā-bar</i> <i>ama-bāris</i> ¹ <i>ama-bātur</i> <i>ama-bāmur</i> <i>ama-bāmīni</i> <i>ama-bantur</i>	<i>I shall be loved.</i> <i>amā-bor</i> <i>ama-bēris</i> ¹ <i>ama-bītur</i> <i>ama-bīmur</i> <i>ama-bīmīni</i> <i>ama-buntur</i>
		S. 1. <i>amer</i> 2. <i>amēris</i> ¹ 3. <i>amētur</i> P. 1. <i>amēmur</i> 2. <i>amēmini</i> 3. <i>amentur</i>	<i>ama-rer</i> <i>ama-rēris</i> ¹ <i>ama-rētur</i> <i>ama-rēmur</i> <i>ama-rēmīni</i> <i>ama-rentur</i>	
	IMPERATIVE	<i>Be loved.</i> S. 2. <i>amā-re</i> 3. — P. 2. <i>amā-mīni</i> 3. —		<i>You must be loved.</i> <i>amā-tor</i> <i>ama-tor</i> — <i>ama-ntor</i>
VERB INFINITE.	INFIN.	<i>amari, to be loved</i>		
	PARTIC.	(none)		

¹ or -rē

Lesson 32.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS. AGENT AND INSTRUMENT.

Personal Pronouns are of Three Persons :—

First Person. *Ego, I*; *nos, we*, the person or persons speaking.

Second Person. *Tu, you (thou)*; *vos, you (ye)*, the person or persons spoken to.

Third Person. *He, she, it, they*, supplied in Latin by Demonstrative Pronouns, the person or thing spoken about.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

First Person, *I, me*. Second Person, *you*.

Sing.	Nom.	<i>ēgo</i>	<i>tū</i>
	Voc.	(none)	<i>tū</i>
	Acc.	<i>mē</i>	<i>tē</i>
	Gen.	<i>meī</i>	<i>tui</i>
	Dat.	<i>mihi</i>	<i>tibi</i>
	Abl.	<i>mē</i>	<i>tē</i>
Plur.	Nom.	<i>nōs</i>	<i>vōs</i>
	Voc.	(none)	<i>vōs</i>
	Acc.	<i>nōs</i>	<i>vōs</i>
	Gen.	<i>nostri and nostrum</i>	<i>vestri and vestrum</i>
	Dat.	<i>nōbis</i>	<i>vōbis</i>
	Abl.	<i>nōbis</i>	<i>vōbis</i>

RULE XI.—The Ablative of the Agent requires the Preposition *a* or *ab*; as,

Ab omnibus laudā-tur,
He is praised by all men.

NOTE.—The Agent may be any living thing. Distinguish this from the Instrument with which a thing is done, which does not take a Preposition.

In turning a sentence from the Active form into the Passive, take the Object of the Active Verb and make it the Subject of the Passive sentence. This can be done only when the Verb is Transitive. The former Subject then becomes *Agent* (Ablative with *a* or *ab*) or *Instrument* (Ablative without a Preposition). Thus:—

Active. *The boy will wound the eagle with a stone,*
 Puer aquilam saxo vulnera-bit.

Passive. *The eagle will be wounded with a stone by the boy,*
 Aquila a puero saxo vulnera-bitur.

Vocabulary 32.

ENGLISH.	NOMINATIVE.	STEM.
woman	fēmina	fēmina-, f.
virgin	virgo	virgin-, f.
maiden		
father	pāter	patr-, m.
mother	māter	matr-, f.
brother	frāter	fratr-, m.
consul	consul	consul-, m.
flower	flōs	flōr-, m.

Lesson 33.

PASSIVE VOICE. SUPINE STEM TENSES.

The Perfect Stem is not used in the Passive Voice. All remaining Tenses are formed in all Conjugations by the Perfect Participle (Supine Stem + *us*), declined as *bonus*, -*a*, -*um*, and the Tenses of the Verb *sum*.

ACTIVE.		PASSIVE.	
Perf. Ind.	<i>I have loved.</i>	amat-us, -a, -um, sum	<i>I have been loved.</i>
Aor. Ind.	<i>I loved.</i>		<i>I was loved.</i>
Perf. Conj.	—	amat-us, -a, -um, sim	—
Perf. Inf.	<i>To have loved.</i>	amat-us, -a, -um, esse	<i>To have been loved.</i>
Fut. Perf. Ind.	<i>I shall have loved.</i>	amat-us, -a, -um, ero	<i>I shall have been loved.</i>
Plupf. Ind.	<i>I had loved.</i>	amat-us, -a, -um, eram	<i>I had been loved.</i>
Plupf. Conj.	—	amat-us, -a, -um, essem	—
Fut. Part.	<i>About to love.</i>	(none)	
Fut. Inf.	<i>To be about to love.</i>	amat-um, iri	<i>To be about to be loved.</i>
Perf. Part.	(none).	amat-us, -a, um	<i>Loved, or Having been loved.</i>

The Participle *amatus*, -*a*, -*um*, Plural *amati*, -*ae*, -*a*, must agree in Number and Gender with the Nominative of the Subject.

The Future Infinitive Passive is formed, not from the Participle, but from the Supine in -*um* with the Passive

Infinitive of a Verb *eo*, *I go*; and the Supine, being a Substantive, of course does not vary its termination with the Gender of the Subject.

Try to say these Tenses without further help. They will be found at full length on page 127.

Vocabulary 33 (A. and B.).

Stems of *amo*, *aro*, *laudo*, *vulnero*, *libero*, *porto*, *muto*, *voco*, *vito*, *aedifico*, *expugno*.

Vocabulary 33 (C. and D.).

Stems of *impedio*, *munio*, *mitto*, *fugo*, *custodio*.

ENGLISH.	NOMINATIVE.		STEM.	
<i>ship</i>	<i>nāvis</i>		<i>nāvi</i> , <i>f.</i>	
<i>harbour</i>	<i>portus</i>		<i>portu</i> , <i>m.</i>	
<i>chariot</i>	<i>curtus</i>		<i>curru</i> , <i>m.</i>	
<i>bite</i>	<i>morde-o</i>	<i>morde-re</i>	<i>mōmord-i</i>	<i>mors-um</i>
<i>break</i>	<i>frang-o</i>	<i>frang-ēre</i>	<i>frēg-i</i>	<i>fract-um</i>
<i>shut, close</i>	<i>claud-o</i>	<i>claud-ēre</i>	<i>claus-i</i>	<i>claus-um</i>
<i>pick, pluck</i>	<i>carp-o</i>	<i>carp-ēre</i>	<i>carps-i</i>	<i>carpt-um</i>

Lesson 34.

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS. THE DATIVE CASE.

The Demonstrative (or pointing-out) Pronouns are Adjectival, but they are also used to supply the missing Personal Pronoun of the Third Person, *he, she, it*.

Hic, haec, hoc, this (near me).

	SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	<i>hic</i>	<i>haec</i>	<i>hoc</i>	<i>hi</i>	<i>hae</i>	<i>haec</i>
Acc.	<i>hunc</i>	<i>hanc</i>	<i>hoc</i>	<i>hos</i>	<i>has</i>	<i>haec</i>
Gen.	<i>hujus</i> (all genders)			<i>horum</i>	<i>harum</i>	<i>horum</i>
Dat.	<i>huic</i> (all genders)			<i>his</i>	} (all genders)	
Abl.	<i>hoc</i>	<i>hac</i>	<i>hoc</i>	<i>his</i>		

RULE XII.—The Dative is the Case of the person or thing for whose advantage (or disadvantage) anything exists or is done; as,

Hunc mihi carpe florem,
Pick me this flower.

Here *mihi* means "for me," for my advantage. Hence the Dative is used after many Transitive Verbs, as *giving, saying, showing*, to express the person to whom I give, or

say, or show anything. This is called the Dative of the Remoter Object. Notice that these Verbs may be also used Transitively with an Accusative of the Nearer Object to express the thing given, or said, or shown; as,

Equum mihi monstravit,
He showed me the horse.

Clavem vobis dabunt,
They will give you the key.

Vocabulary 34. (A. and B.).

<i>give</i>	do	dā-re	dēd-i	dāt-um
<i>say, tell</i>	dic-o	dic-ēre	dix-i	dict-um
<i>show</i>	monstro	monstrā-re	monstrāv-i	monstrāt-um

Vocabulary 34 (C. and D.).

ENGLISH.	NOMINATIVE.	STEM.
<i>foolish</i>	stultus, -a, -um	
<i>faithful</i>	fidēlis, -e	fidēli- (like tristis)
<i>haughty</i>	fērox	fērōci- (like felix)

Lesson 35.

SECOND CONJUGATION. E-VERBS. PASSIVE VOICE.

PRESENT STEM TENSES.

Again compare Passive endings with Active. The endings of E-Verbs differ from those of A-Verbs in the Present Conjunctive only.

	ACTIVE.	PASSIVE.	
Pres. Indic.	mōne-o	mōne-or	<i>I am (being) advised.</i>
Pres. Conj.	mone-am	mone-ar	
Pres. Imper.	mone	monē-re	<i>Be advised.</i>
Pres. Infin.	monē-re	monē-ri	<i>To be advised.</i>
Pres. Partic.	mone-ns	(none)	
Fut. Indic.	monē-bo	monē-bor	<i>I shall be advised.</i>
Imperf. Ind.	monē-bam	monē-bar	<i>I was being advised.</i>
Imperf. Conj.	monē-rem	monē-rer	
Gerund (Subs.)	mone-ndum		
Gerundive (Adj.)	mone-ndus, -nda, -ndum		

The Tenses are Conjugated in full on page 128.

The rest of the Verb is formed from the Past Participle *monit-us*, -a, -um with the Verb *sum*, as in A-Verbs.

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS—(continued).

There are four Demonstrative Pronouns—

is, ea, id, that
hic, haec, hoc, this (near me).
iste, ista, istud, that (near you).
ille, illa, illud, that (yonder).

These may all be used as Personal Pronouns, *he, she, it*.

Is, ea, id, that.

	SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	is	ea	id	ī or eī	ēae	ēā
Acc.	eum	eam	id	eos	eas	ea
Gen.	ejus (all genders)			eōrum	eārum	eōrum
Dat.	ei (all genders)			iis or eis	} (all genders)	
Abl.	eo	eā	eo	iis or eis		
Nom.	illē	illā	illū	illī	illae	illā
Acc.	illum	illam	illud	illos	illas	illa
Gen.	illius (all genders)			illōrum	illārum	illōrum
Dat.	illi (all genders)			illis	} (all genders)	
Abl.	illō	illā	illō	illis		

Istē, ista, istū, *that* (near you), is declined as ille.

Vocabulary 35.

<i>answer</i>	responde-o	respondē-re	respond-i	respons-um
<i>hold</i>	tēne-o	tēnē-re	tēnū-i	(tent-um)
<i>increase</i>	augē-o	augē-re	aux-i	auct-um
<i>peace</i>	pax	pāc-, f.		
<i>treaty</i>	foedus	foedēr-, n.		

Lesson 36.

FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS.

IRREGULAR STEMS IN **A** AND **O**.

A few **A** Stems have Dative and Ablative Plural in *ā-bus* to distinguish them from corresponding Masculine Stems in **O**.

Thus *dēa*, *goddess*, has Dat. Abl. Plur. *dēā-bus*
filīa, *daughter* " " *filīā-bus*
 to distinguish them from the same cases of *filius*, *son*;
deus, *god*.

Filius, *son*, and all Proper Names in *-ius* have Vocative **I** (instead of *ie*), and a contracted Genitive *filii* or *fili*.
Dēus, *god*, is irregular.

	<i>fili-</i> <i>son, M.</i>	<i>dēo-</i> <i>god, M.</i>
Sing. Nom.	<i>filius</i>	<i>dēus</i>
Voc.	<i>fili</i>	<i>dēus</i>
Acc.	<i>filium</i>	<i>dēum</i>
Gen.	<i>filii, fili</i>	<i>dēi</i>
Dat.	<i>filio</i>	<i>dēo</i>
Abl.	<i>filio</i>	<i>dēo</i>
Plur. N. V.	<i>filii</i>	<i>dīi, dī¹</i>
Acc.	<i>filios</i>	<i>dēos</i>
Gen.	<i>filiorum</i>	<i>dēorum, dēum</i>
Dat.	<i> filiis</i>	<i>dīs, dis</i>
Abl.	<i> filiis</i>	<i>dīs, dis</i>

¹ Plur. N. V., *dei*; Dat. Abl., *deis*; in Ovid and later writers.

Vocabulary 36.

<i>lead</i>	}	dūc-o	dūc-ĕre	dux-i	duct-um
<i>marry (a wife)</i>					
<i>better</i>		mēlior, mēlius		mēlior- (as tristior)	
<i>useful</i>		ūtīlis, ūtīle		ūtīli- (as tristis)	

PROPER NAMES.

<i>Antonius</i>	Antōnius	Antonio-, m.
<i>Gaius</i>	Gaius	Gaio-, m.
<i>Lucius</i>	Lūcius	Lucio-, m.
<i>Marcus</i>	Marcus	Marcio-, m.
<i>Octavius</i>	Octāvius	Octavio-, m.
<i>Octavia</i>	Octāvia	Octavia-, f.
<i>Corioli (town)</i>	Corioli (pl.)	Coriolo-, m.
<i>Volscians (people)</i>	Volsci (pl.)	Volso-, m.

Lesson 37.

THIRD CONJUGATION. CONSONANT VERBS. PASSIVE VOICE.

PRESENT STEM TENSES.

	ACTIVE.	PASSIVE.
Pres. Indic.	rēg-o	rēg-or <i>I am (being) ruled.</i>
Pres. Conj.	reg-am	reg-ar
Pres. Imperf.	reg-ē	reg-ēre <i>Be ruled.</i>
Pres. Infin.	reg-ēre	reg-i <i>To be ruled.</i>
Pres. Partic.	reg-ens	(none)
Fut. Indic.	reg-am	reg-ar <i>I shall be ruled.</i>
Imperf. Indic.	reg-ēbam	reg-ēbar <i>I was being ruled.</i>
Imperf. Conj.	reg-ērem	reg-ēr
Gerund (Subs.)	reg-endum	
Gerundive (Adj.)	reg-endus, -a, -um	

The rest of the Verb is formed from the Past Participle rect-us, -a, -um with the Verb sum.

The Tenses are conjugated in full on page 130.

ACTIVE INTO PASSIVE.

You have learnt that in turning Active into Passive the Nearer Object (or Accusative) of the Active Verb must be taken as the Subject of the new sentence. Notice that the idiom is often different in English. The sentence, "*My brother told me this,*" may be turned in English, "*I was told this by my brother.*" Care must be taken in

translating such sentences to alter them into the proper Latin form, making in the above sentence "*this*" the Subject—" *This was told to me by my brother.*" Hoc mihi a fratre dictum est.

Turn into the Latin form (in English):

They have been given many presents.

I had been shown both.

The king was told the news.

We were all shown the road.

Vocabulary 37.

ENGLISH.	NOMINATIVE.	STEM.
<i>long</i>	longus, -a, -um	
<i>savage</i>	saevus, -a, -um	
<i>strong</i>	vālidus, -a, -um	
<i>pleasant</i>	jūcundus, -a, -um	
<i>wind</i>	ventus	vento-, m.
<i>barbarian</i>	barbārus	barbāro-, m.
<i>leg</i>	crūs	crūr-, a.

Lesson 38.

DEFINITIVE PRONOUNS.

Definitive Pronouns, used to add emphasis to any word, are—

ipsē, ipsā, ipsum, *self* (like ille, except Neuter).

īdem, eādē, īdem, *same* (like is, ea, id, with -dem added).

	SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	ipsē	ipsā	ipsum	ipsī	ipsae	ipsā
Acc.	ipsum	ipsam	ipsum	ipsōs	ipsās	ipsā
Gen.	ipsius (all genders)			ipsōrum	ipsārum	ipsōrum
Dat.	ipsī (all genders)			ipsis } (all genders)		
Abl.	ipsō	ipsā	ipsō			
Nom.	idem	eādem	idem	ēidem īdem or idem	} eādem eādem	
Acc.	eundem	eandem	idem	eosdem	easdem	eādem
Gen.	eiusdem (all genders)			eorundem	earundem	eorundem
Dat.	ēidem (all genders)			eisdem or isdem } (all genders)		
Abl.	eōdem	eādem	eōdem			

Ipse is used of all Persons ; as,

Ipse vidi, *I myself saw.*

Ipse vidisti, *You yourself saw.*

Ipse vidit, *He himself saw.*

Ipsam reginam vidi, *I saw the queen herself.*

Pueros ipsos misi, *I sent the boys themselves.*

Vocabulary 38.

ENGLISH.	NOMINATIVE.	STEM.
<i>danger</i>	pēricŭlum	pēricŭlo-, n.
<i>law</i>	lex	lēg-, f.
<i>liberty</i>	libertas	libertāt-, f.
<i>pleasure</i>	vōluptas	vōluptāt-, f.
<i>head</i>	cāput	cāpit-, n.
<i>lightning</i>	fulgur	fulgŭr-, n.

Lesson 39.

FOURTH CONJUGATION. I-VERBS.
PASSIVE VOICE.

PRESENT STEM TENSES.

	ACTIVE.	PASSIVE.
Pres. Indic.	audi-o	audi-or <i>I am (being) heard.</i>
Pres. Conj.	audi-am	audi-ar
Pres. Imper.	audi	audi-re <i>Be heard.</i>
Pres. Infin.	audi-re	audi-ri <i>To be heard.</i>
Pres. Partic.	audi-ens	(none)
Fut. Indic.	audi-am	audi-ar <i>I shall be heard.</i>
Imperf. Indic.	audi-ēbam	audi-ēbar <i>I was being heard.</i>
Imperf. Conj.	audi-rem	audi-rer.
Gerund (Subst.)	audi-endum	
Gerundive (Adj.)	audi-endus, -a, -um	

The rest of the Verb is formed from the Past Participle audit-us, -a, -um with the Verb sum.

The Tenses are conjugated in full on page 132.

Vocabulary 39.

<i>bury</i>	sēpeli-o	sēpeli-re	sēpeli-v-i	sēpult-um
<i>open</i>	āperi-o	āperi-re	āperi-i	āpert-um
<i>bind</i>	vinci-o	vinci-re	vinx-i	vinct-um
<i>instruct</i>	erūdi-o	erūdi-re	erūdiv-i	erūdīt-um
<i>find</i>	in-vēni-o	in-vēni-re	in-vēni-i	in-vent-um
<i>feel</i>	senti-o	senti-re	sens-i	sens-um

Lesson 40.

PASSIVE VOICE OF ALL CONJUGATIONS.

GENERAL EXERCISE ON PAST RULES.

Revise all past Vocabularies, and the Formation of Tenses in the complete Table, p. 135.

Vocabulary 40.

ENGLISH.	NOMINATIVE.	STEM.
<i>voice</i>	vox	vōc-, <i>f.</i>
<i>ashes</i>	cīnis	cīnēr-, <i>m. and f.</i>
<i>loving</i>	amans	amanti- (like ingens)
<i>shower</i>	imber	imbri-, <i>m.</i>
<i>canal</i>	cānālis	cānāli-, <i>m.</i>

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EXERCISES

1

EXERCISES

EXERCISE 1.

This should first be done orally, and may afterwards be written.

A.

Go through the Present, Future, and Imperfect of the Verbs

run, hope, row, walk, ride, climb, swim.

B.

Give the Person, Number, and Tense of each Verb in the following:—

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. We were riding. | 9. You do not ride. |
| 2. They will climb. | 10. The fish was swimming. |
| 3. The boys are running. | 11. The girls were riding. |
| 4. The boy runs. | 12. Do the boys swim? |
| 5. You were hoping. | 13. I used to ride. |
| 6. She does not row. | 14. They will hope. |
| 7. We shall climb. | 15. I am walking. |
| 8. I shall swim. | |

Go through the Present Tense of the Verb to ride, putting in "not" with each person (Negatively).

Go through the Present Tense of the Verb to swim, making each person a question (Interrogatively).

EXERCISE 2.

This should first be done orally, and may afterwards be written.

A.

1. Give the Perfect in the 1st Person Plural of
move, come, think, ride, row, lie (down), lie (tell lies).
2. Give the Aorist in the 3rd Person Singular of
pull, run, find, ride, row, lie (down), lie (tell lies).
3. Give the Future Perfect in the 3rd Person Plural of
climb, eat, swim, fight, rush, feel, help.
4. Give the Pluperfect in the 2nd Person Singular of
hope, send, make, keep, see, do, fill.

B.

1. Give the names and meanings of all the seven Tenses of the Verb send.

C.

Give the Person, Number, and Tense of each Verb in the following :—

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. We are playing. | 11. We did not eat. |
| 2. The horse had eaten. | 12. The cattle have eaten. |
| 3. The cats fought. | 13. You will have ridden. |
| 4. Did the cats fight? | 14. It does not help. |
| 5. Do you think? | 15. The horse used to pull. |
| 6. We will help. | 16. All men saw. |
| 7. I shall have seen. | 17. Shall you fight? |
| 8. The boys had lied. | 18. Do you not row? |
| 9. She feels. | 19. The girls have heard. |
| 10. We ate. | 20. Did they swim? |

EXERCISE 3.

A.

Go through the following Passive Tenses, and give their names :—

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. I have been loved. | 6. I shall have been saved. |
| 2. I was being sent. | 7. I had been bitten. |
| 3. I was beaten. | 8. I was pushed. |
| 4. I am being brushed. | 9. I was being pushed. |
| 5. I shall be called. | 10. I am hated. |

B.

Give the Passive Voice, in the same Person, Number, and Tense, of :—

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. They will beat. | 9. We used to send. |
| 2. You are sending. | 10. They brushed. |
| 3. I was killing. | 11. He blames. |
| 4. John killed. | 12. The dog had bitten. |
| 5. You will have pushed. | 13. I shall have saved. |
| 6. The boy was pushing. | 14. Did he call? |
| 7. She will hurt. | 15. They do not help. |
| 8. They have brought. | |

C.

Say if the Mood of each Verb is Indicative (making a Statement) or Imperative (making a Command or Request).

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Come with me. | 6. Do not stir the fire. |
| 2. Do not go with him. | 7. They do not stir the fire. |
| 3. Send your friends. | 8. They came with us. |
| 4. They send their friends. | 9. Run, John. |
| 5. Find the poker. | 10. They will run. |

EXERCISE 4.

A.

- | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. ama-nt. | 8. non ara-s. | 15. ara-mus. |
| 2. canta-t. | 9. vulnera-t. | 16. vulnera-nt. |
| 3. lauda-tis. | 10. lauda-s. | 17. ama-t. |
| 4. libera-mus. | 11. vulnera-tis. | 18. ara-nt. |
| 5. vulnera-s. | 12. libera-t. | 19. canta-s. |
| 6. libero. | 13. non lauda-nt. | 20. non laudo. |
| 7. canta-nt. | 14. canta-tis. | |

B.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. He loves. | 11. I am ploughing. |
| 2. They do not sing. | 12. He is praising. |
| 3. We plough. | 13. They love. |
| 4. They set free. | 14. You (plur.) wound. |
| 5. You (plur.) are singing. | 15. He does not sing. |
| 6. You (sing.) are praising. | 16. They are setting free. |
| 7. We do not love. | 17. You (sing.) are wounding. |
| 8. You (plur.) set free. | 18. They praise. |
| 9. She wounds. | 19. He does not set free. |
| 10. I do not plough. | 20. They do not wound. |

EXERCISE 5.

A.

- | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. ama-bunt. | 8. non vulnera-s. | 15. non lauda-bam. |
| 2. non libera-bo. | 9. canta-bitis. | 16. vulnera-bat |
| 3. vulnera-bit. | 10. ara-bant. | 17. non libera-tis. |
| 4. canta-bant | 11. lauda-tis. | 18. canta-nt. |
| 5. ara-bimus | 12. non canta-bit. | 19. non ara-mus. |
| 6. libera-batis | 13. libera-bis. | 20. lauda-bimus. |
| 7. lauda-t | 14. ara-bas | |

B.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. I shall not sing. | 11. They will wound. |
| 2. You (sing.) are wounding. | 12. He will set free. |
| 3. He was setting free. | 13. They do not praise. |
| 4. We shall not plough. | 14. He was ploughing. |
| 5. He used to sing. | 15. They will sing. |
| 6. They are setting free. | 16. You (plur.) will set free. |
| 7. You (plur.) used to praise. | 17. You (sing.) were wounding. |
| 8. He will wound. | 18. They were not ploughing. |
| 9. I used to plough. | 19. We do not sing. |
| 10. We were singing. | 20. They used to set free. |

EXERCISE 6.

A.

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Regina canta-t. | 11. Nautae non ara-nt. |
| 2. Agricolae ara-nt. | 12. Regina libera-bat. |
| 3. Puellae canta-bant. | 13. Puellae non ara-bunt. |
| 4. Aquilae vulnera-bunt. | 14. Non ara-bimus. |
| 5. Non canta-bamus. | 15. Nauta ama-bit. |
| 6. Reginae lauda-bunt. | 16. Aquila vulnera-t. |
| 7. Aquila non canta-t. | 17. Reginae non ara-nt. |
| 8. Puella ama-bit. | 18. Nautae canta-nt. |
| 9. Agricolae ara-bant. | 19. Puella lauda-bat. |
| 10. Vulnera-batis. | 20. Non ara-bitis. |

B.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. The queen was praising. | 11. The sailors will sing. |
| 2. We shall not sing. | 12. You (plur.) do not plough. |
| 3. The sailors will not plough. | 13. Queens praise. |
| 4. Eagles do not sing. | 14. The girl will wound. |
| 5. The queen will set free. | 15. The sailor loves. |
| 6. Girls do not plough. | 16. You (s.) were setting free. |
| 7. The sailor was setting free. | 17. The husbandmen plough. |
| 8. Eagles wound. | 18. The girls were not singing. |
| 9. The queens do not sing. | 19. We do not plough. |
| 10. I shall not praise. | 20. The husbandman loves. |

EXERCISE 7.

A.

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Canta-te. | 11. Vulnera-bamus. |
| 2. Puellae cantent. | 12. Canta-re. |
| 3. Cantemus. | 13. Ara-ndum. |
| 4. Canta. | 14. Libera-ns. |
| 5. Regina cantet. | 15. Nauta aret. |
| 6. Nautae lauda-bant. | 16. Ara-te. |
| 7. Libero. | 17. Aremus. |
| 8. Ama-ns. | 18. Agricolae arent. |
| 9. Aquila vulnera-bat. | 19. Non lauda-bas. |
| 10. Puella non ara-t. | 20. Non vulnera-t. |

Give the **Conjunctive form** (same Tense and Person) of
Nos. 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 19, 20.

B.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Let us praise. | 11. The queen was singing. |
| 2. Let the queen praise. | 12. The girls are not singing. |
| 3. Praise (sing.). | 13. Queens do not plough. |
| 4. Praise (plur.). | 14. We shall not plough. |
| 5. Let the sailors praise. | 15. She is setting free. |
| 6. The eagles will wound. | 16. Wound (sing.). |
| 7. The husbandmen were
ploughing. | 17. Let them wound. |
| 8. Singing (subst.). | 18. Wound (plur.). |
| 9. To sing. | 19. Let us wound. |
| 10. Singing (adj.). | 20. Let him wound. |

EXERCISE 8.

A.

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Sagitta nautam vulnera-t. | 6. Puellae iram excita-nt. |
| 2. Regina puellam lauda-bit. | 7. Nautae mensas porta-bant. |
| 3. Tullia mensam muta-bat. | 8. Sagittas porta-bimus. |
| 4. Porta-te aquam, puellae. | 9. Ira nautas excita-t. |
| 5. Libera aquilam, Tullia. | 10. Puellae aquilas libera-bunt. |

B.

1. Carry the girl, sailors.
2. The arrows will wound the husbandmen.
3. We were setting free the girls.
4. You are rousing (my) anger, girl.
5. Tullia, carry the table.
6. The arrow wounds the eagle.
7. The queen was setting free the sailors.
8. The girls will carry the arrows.
9. Carry the water, girls.
10. Let Tullia set free the sailors.

EXERCISE 9.

A.

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Servus ama-t. | 11. Amicus cantet. |
| 2. Servi ama-nt. | 12. Amici cantent. |
| 3. Amicum amo. | 13. Amicos mutemus. |
| 4. Amicos lauda-bam. | 14. Servos liberemus. |
| 5. Marcus canta-bit. | 15. Servi ara-bunt. |
| 6. Tauri ara-bant. | 16. Marcus porta-bit. |
| 7. Tauros excita-s. | 17. Taurum vulnera-t. |
| 8. Marcum ama-mus. | 18. Tauros muta-bimus. |
| 9. Canta, Marce. | 19. Servum libera-bo. |
| 10. Ara-te, servi. | 20. Amicos lauda-bitis. |

B.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. The bull was ploughing. | 11. We are carrying the slave. |
| 2. The slaves will sing. | 12. You will change the bulls. |
| 3. Set free (your) friends. | 13. We will set free the slaves. |
| 4. Let us change (our) friend. | 14. Marcus loves. |
| 5. We love Marcus. | 15. Carry the slave, Marcus. |
| 6. Marcus was singing. | 16. Praise the slave, friends. |
| 7. The friends were singing. | 17. He was praising the bull. |
| 8. The bulls will plough. | 18. The friends do not plough. |
| 9. Let them rouse up the bull. | 19. Marcus does not sing. |
| 10. Let him carry Marcus. | 20. He will not wound the bull. |

C.

(Rather harder.)

1. The slaves were carrying tables.
2. The husbandman was praising the bull.
3. The sailors will set free the slaves.
4. An arrow wounds the bull.
5. Tullia does not change (her) friends.
6. The slaves do not love (their) master.
7. The masters will change the table.
8. Anger was rousing the bulls.
9. Let the queen set free the slave.
10. Let the slaves carry the queen.

EXERCISE 10.

A.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Dominum mutav-it. | 11. Porta-te aquam, amici. |
| 2. Servus dominum ama-bit. | 12. Libera servos, Marca. |
| 3. Puellae aquam portav-ērunt. | 13. Dominos mutemus. |
| 4. Tauros laudav-isti. | 14. Servus aret. |
| 5. Puellam amav-istis. | 15. Nautae non arav-ērunt. |
| 6. Reginam vulnera-bis. | 16. Nautas laudav-īmus. |
| 7. Marcum libera-bam. | 17. Servos amav-istis. |
| 8. Tauros excitav-isti. | 18. Amici cantav-ērunt. |
| 9. Domini laudav-ērunt. | 19. Tauri aquam porta-bant. |
| 10. Regina cantav-it. | 20. Servi non ara-bunt. |

B.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. The girl sang. | 5. The friends loved. |
| 2. They praised the queen. | 6. The bulls have ploughed. |
| 3. You (sing.) wounded the eagles. | 7. He has roused the master. |
| 4. We have changed the table. | 8. The arrows wounded the sailor. |

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 9. Marcus will set free (his) friend. | 14. The slave wounded (his) master. |
| 10. A slave was carrying the queen. | 15. Plough, slave. |
| 11. You (pl.) wounded Marcus. | 16. Sing, girls. |
| 12. I shall free the slave. | 17. Let the girl sing. |
| 13. You (pl.) have roused the bull. | 18. Let the bulls plough. |
| | 19. Let us carry the water. |
| | 20. The slaves loved Marcus. |

EXERCISE 11.

A.

N.B.—The Genitive stands before the word to which it belongs.

1. Marci servus agrum arav-it.
2. Puer magistri donum porta-bat.
3. Servus reginae aquilam vulnerav-it.
4. Nautae Marci vinum laudav-ērunt.
5. Pueri librum portav-isti.
6. Reginae dona laudav-istis.
7. Puer magistrorum iram excitav-it.
8. Puellae puerorum libros portav-ērunt.
9. Reginarum bella agricolas excita-bant.
10. Agricolae Marci servos laudav-ērunt.

B.

N.B.—Slave's is Genitive Singular ; slaves' is Genitive Plural.

1. The master roused the boy's anger.
2. The sailors praised the queen's gifts.
3. A slave was carrying the boys' books.
4. Let us carry the queen's arrows.
5. The slaves will plough the queen's fields.
6. The masters praised the boy.
7. The master changed the boys' books.
8. We do not love the girl's friend.
9. The sailor's arrow wounded the eagle.
10. The queen's friends were singing.

EXERCISE 12.

A.

1. Marcus murum aedificav-erat.
2. Libēri tauros vitav-erint.
3. Pueri liberos portav-erant.
4. Servi vinum laudav-erunt.
5. Tullia liberos vocav-it.
6. Agricolae muros aedifica-bant.
7. Tauri agros ara-nt.
8. Marci servus mensam mutav-erit.
9. Aquila nautarum sagittas vitav-erat.
10. Pueros et puellas liberav-erimus.

B.

1. You had freed the queen's slaves.
2. Tullia's friend did not build the wall.
3. We had avoided the slaves' arrows.
4. Let us call the master's children.
5. Let him carry the children's books.
6. The husbandmen avoided the queen's wars.
7. The boy's arrows will have wounded the eagle.
8. Marcus had called the master and the boys.
9. You will have avoided the anger of the slaves.
10. The friend of the husbandmen had roused the queen's anger.

EXERCISE 13.

A.

- | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1. aedificav-it. | 8. mutat-urus esse. | 15. cantav-isti. |
| 2. liberav-isse. | 9. laudat-us. | 16. laudav-eras. |
| 3. cantav-eramus. | 10. amav-istis. | 17. amav-imus. |
| 4. vocav-erunt. | 11. amat-um. | 18. excitat-urus. |
| 5. vitav-erant. | 12. amat-u. | 19. excitat-urus esse. |
| 6. laudav-erint. | 13. porta-nt. | 20. mutat-us. |
| 7. arat-urus. | 14. portent. | |

Give the Conjunctive form (same Tense and Person) of
Nos. 3, 4, 5, 10, 15, 16, 17.

B.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. I shall have called. | 11. To sing (supine). |
| 2. They changed. | 12. Having been loved. |
| 3. About to carry. | 13. They had praised. |
| 4. To be about to carry. | 14. You (sing.) have carried. |
| 5. We had changed. | 15. We are ploughing. |
| 6. You (plur.) wounded. | 16. They were avoiding. |
| 7. Having been wounded. | 17. I sang. |
| 8. To have avoided. | 18. About to sing. |
| 9. They will have changed. | 19. To have ploughed. |
| 10. To set free (infin.). | 20. To be about to sing. |

Give the Conjunctive form (same Tense and Person) of
Nos. 2, 5, 6, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17.

EXERCISE 14.

N.B.—In Latin the Adjective usually follows the Substantive.

Write in Latin with Gender Agreement:—

A.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. servus bonus (acc. S.). | 11. donum parvus (abl. P.). |
| 2. puer parvus (voc. S.). | 12. taurus magnus (dat. S.). |
| 3. vinum bonus (abl. S.). | 13. agricola bonus (abl. S.). |
| 4. nauta magnus (gen. S.). | 14. ager durus (gen. P.). |
| 5. murus novus (dat. P.). | 15. bellum magnus (acc. P.). |
| 6. aqua malus (dat. S.). | 16. puella parvus (gen. S.). |
| 7. liber magnus (nom. P.). | 17. amicus novus (dat. P.). |
| 8. liberi parvi (abl. P.). | 18. vinum novus (gen. S.). |
| 9. sagitta novus (abl. S.). | 19. sagitta malus (nom. P.). |
| 10. regina bonus (gen. P.). | 20. nauta parvus (gen. P.). |

B.

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. great wall (abl.). | 11. good children (gen.). |
| 2. new tables (nom.). | 12. little book (voc.). |
| 3. good bulls (voc.). | 13. bad husbandmen (abl.). |
| 4. small arrow (gen.). | 14. great walls (acc.). |
| 5. large eagles (acc.). | 15. new lords (nom.). |
| 6. bad wine (acc.). | 16. bad sailor (abl.). |
| 7. hard fields (dat.). | 17. great anger (gen.). |
| 8. new slave (dat.). | 18. little Tullia (dat.). |
| 9. big boy (acc.). | 19. new gifts (gen.). |
| 10. great war (gen.). | 20. small wars (abl.). |

EXERCISE 15.

N.B.—Genitive precedes the Substantive that it qualifies. If an Adjective also qualifies the latter, place the Adjective first, as, pulchra reginae dona, the queen's beautiful gifts.

A.

1. Aegrum reginae servum portav-imus.
2. Magister parvos amici liberos vocav-erat.
3. Regina miseros Tulliae servos liberav-erit.
4. Puellae nigrum agricolae taurum vitav-erant.
5. Pueri crebra amicorum dona amav-erunt.
6. Crebra reginae bella servos miseros liberav-erint.
7. Puellae tenerae bella aspera non ama-nt.
8. Parvos agriculturalum agros arent.
9. Regina pulchra parvos Tulliae liberos lauda-bat.
10. Magni amicorum tauri agros asperos ara-bant.

B.

1. We will avoid Marcus's bad wine.
2. Let us plough (our) master's rough field.
3. The husbandmen had praised the queen's sacred bull.

4. Tullia's friends were carrying the sick sailors.
5. Marcus's little children avoided the water.
6. The beautiful girl had set free the wretched eagles.
7. The bull does not avoid the boy's small arrows.
8. The boys' arrows will have roused the sailor's anger.
9. Frequent wars will free the wretched slaves.
10. Let the queen's sailors build the new wall.

EXERCISE 16.

A.

- | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. mone-amus. | 8. mot-urus esse. | 15. move. |
| 2. terre-s. | 9. vis-us. | 16. terre-nt. |
| 3. movē-bunt. | 10. docu-eramus. | 17. mone-nā. |
| 4. vidē-bant. | 11. terru-istis. | 18. vide-ant. |
| 5. docē-re. | 12. mōv-ērunt. | 19. docu-isse. |
| 6. monē-te. | 13. vid-ērunt. | 20. doct-us. |
| 7. territ-urus. | 14. docu-ērunt. | |

Give Conjunctive Mood (same Tense and Person) of
 Nos. 2, 4, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16.

B.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. We will teach. | 11. Having been warned. |
| 2. He had warned. | 12. To frighten (infin.). |
| 3. Let us see. | 13. To have frightened. |
| 4. To have taught. | 14. To be about to frighten. |
| 5. You (pl.) are frightening. | 15. You have seen. |
| 6. They taught. | 16. They will have taught. |
| 7. They have warned. | 17. Let him move. |
| 8. I shall have moved. | 18. You (sing.) warn. |
| 9. Let them teach. | 19. He is teaching. |
| 10. About to see. | 20. We had moved. |

EXERCISE 17.

A.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. black lion (nom.). | 11. tender feet (acc.). |
| 2. free leader (acc.). | 12. new legion (abl.). |
| 3. beautiful feet (gen.). | 13. good guide (dat.). |
| 4. sick judge (gen.). | 14. free state (gen.). |
| 5. wretched general (abl.). | 15. sick king (dat.). |
| 6. small soldier (voc.). | 16. bad soldiers (gen.). |
| 7. new states (gen.). | 17. great lions (dat.). |
| 8. black foot (dat.). | 18. small foot (abl.). |
| 9. free judges (nom.). | 19. wretched legions (gen.). |
| 10. great kings (voc.). | 20. new leaders (abl.). |

B.

1. Leo magnus liberos terre-bit.
2. Pueri novum legionis ducem vid-erant.
3. Regis milites Marci servos terre-nt.
4. Iudices Tulliae amicos monu-erunt.
5. Militis sagitta leonis pedem vulnerav-it.
6. Scipionis amici bellum vitent.
7. Regis agricolae murum move-ant.
8. Magistri iudicis liberos doce-bunt.
9. Legiones magnae nautas terru-erint.
10. Aegros regis milites vid-imus.

C.

1. The master was teaching boys and girls.
2. Wars do not frighten good soldiers.
3. Scipio's soldiers were moving the great wall.
4. The new guide warned Scipio's legion.
5. Let us teach the children of the soldiers and sailors.
6. The judge's children had seen the eagle and lion.
7. Great kings will not frighten free judges.
8. You will see the leader of the new legion.
9. Let Scipio's friends move the sacred tables.
10. The beautiful queen praised the soldiers and sailors.

EXERCISE 18.

A.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Nē ris-eris, amice. | 11. Dele-te murum. |
| 2. Nē ride-at puer. | 12. Voca uxorem, serve. |
| 3. Canta-te, amici. | 13. Nē mov-ēris pedem. |
| 4. Puellae cantent. | 14. Voca-te sorores, pueri. |
| 5. Nē mov-ēritis mensas. | 15. Doce-amus liberos. |
| 6. Amor regem move-bit. | 16. Nē ride-amus amorem. |
| 7. Lictores nē ride-ant. | 17. Arbores move-at. |
| 8. Uxorem ama-t. | 18. Nē terru-eris sororem. |
| 9. Nē mutav-eris vinum. | 19. Nē ris-ēritis amicos. |
| 10. Arborem move-amus. | 20. Vita-te iram. |

B.

1. Do not destroy the king's trees, Marcus.
2. Let the lictors carry the general's gifts.
3. Let us not move the children's books.
4. Boys, do not laugh at the queen's anger.
5. Scipio's legions do not frighten the husbandmen.
6. Let not the king's soldiers destroy the fields.
7. Let us warn the friends of the new king.
8. Let not the girl laugh at the slave's love.
9. The soldiers did not wound the slave's wife and children.
10. Do not rouse the anger of the great leader.

EXERCISE 19.

A.

1. Ego et vos, amici, regis milites mone-bimus.
2. Tu et Marcus libros malos non ama-tis.
3. Ego et tu, Balbe, carmen novum canta-bamus.
4. Tu et nautae magna militum opera delev-istis.

5. Nos et amici agros asperos ara-mus.
6. Magna servorum onera agricolae terre-bunt.
7. Vos et sorores magistri libros vid-ē-ratis.
8. Tu et milites Scipionis nautas non terre-tis.
9. Flumina magna legionis ducem non terru-erunt.
10. Ego et iudex puerorum opus laudav-imus.

B.

1. You and I, Balbus, do not fear the cold.
2. The water of the great river destroyed the walls.
3. Balbus and I saw the names of the new songs.
4. You (sing.) and (your) sister were singing sacred songs.
5. Marcus and (his) slaves will build a new wall.
6. You (plur.) and we have carried great burdens.
7. Let Balbus and me move the king's trees.
8. You and Marcus are laughing at the sailor's work.
9. The water will have filled up the little river.
10. The new works of the soldiers will fill up the time.

EXERCISE 20.

A.

- | | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 1. reg-imus. | 8. scrib-e. | 15. petiv-istis. |
| 2. reg-emus. | 9. nē spre-v-ē-ris. | 16. vict-us. |
| 3. reg-amus. | 10. nē vinc-ant. | 17. teg-es. |
| 4. nē scrib-at. | 11. nē mis-ē-ritis. | 18. vinc-am. |
| 5. mitt-ent. | 12. scrips-erunt. | 19. spern-unt. |
| 6. pet-ite. | 13. miss-urus. | 20. tect-urus. |
| 7. teg-unt. | 14. miss-urus esse. | |

Give Conjunctive Mood (same Tense and Person) of
Nos. 7, 12, 15, 19.

B.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. We will despise. | 11. You have defeated. |
| 2. You (plur.) have sought. | 12. Do not write. |
| 3. Let us cover. | 13. They are not seeking. |
| 4. Do not send (sing.). | 14. I shall send. |
| 5. Write (plur.). | 15. We were writing. |
| 6. They will rule. | 16. They had conquered. |
| 7. About to conquer. | 17. You rule (plur.). |
| 8. To be about to seek. | 18. They will have despised. |
| 9. Having been sent. | 19. About to seek. |
| 10. We covered. | 20. Having been written. |

EXERCISE 21.

A.

1. Rex magnus cives liberos reg-ebat.
2. Nubes magna flumen et montem tex-it.
3. Ego et tu librum novum scrib-emus.
4. Misera servorum caedes agricolas terru-it.
5. Vulpes leonem vitabit, et oves pet-et.
6. Rex bonus civium amorem non spern-it.
7. Scipionis legiones agricolarum iram spern-unt.
8. Cives urbis novae muros aedifica-nt.
9. Tu et amici sacra non ride-tis.
10. Reginae milites cives miseros vinc-ent.

B.

1. Tullia and (her) sister are writing a new book.
2. You and Scipio will not despise the soldiers of the enemy (pl.)
3. Black clouds had covered the great mountains.
4. The king is sending new legions and a good general.
5. The walls of the great city will protect the citizens.

6. You and I love the songs of the birds.
7. The slaughter of the soldiers will move the king's anger.
8. Good men do not despise sacred things.
9. The sick man fears and avoids the cold.
10. The soldiers and sailors were praising the girl's songs.

EXERCISE 22.

A.

1. Nē sororis iram excitav-ĕris.
2. Amici nostri libros tuos mitt-ent.
3. Ego et amicus multa scrips-imus.
4. Agricolaē mare asperum non pet-ent.
5. Nautarum retia ne dele-amus.
6. Judex sororis tuae carmina lauda-bat.
7. Tullia Marci amorem spern-it.
8. Tu et amici magna calcaria nostra ride-bitis.
9. Leones et vulpes oves vestras dele-nt.
10. Judex parvus reginae vectigalia porta-bat.

B.

1. Do not despise the love of your friends.
2. Your king will rule our citizens.
3. Large nets covered our trees.
4. Great rivers fill the seas.
5. The king's death will frighten the citizens.
6. Let us not laugh at the gifts of our friends.
7. The bones of our soldiers covered the fields.
8. Do not move my spur.
9. We do not see the bones of the animals.
10. Our soldiers and sailors do not fear death.

EXERCISE 23.

A.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. short weapons (acc.). | 11. swift eagles (abl.). |
| 2. keen judges (gen.). | 12. brave slave (voc.). |
| 3. all sailors (gen.). | 13. sad queens (dat.). |
| 4. my sisters (nom.). | 14. short anger (dat.). |
| 5. keen soldier (gen.). | 15. easy tasks (abl.). |
| 6. all boys (dat.). | 16. all names (nom.). |
| 7. brave girl (abl.). | 17. swift bird (acc.). |
| 8. sad war (acc.). | 18. your wife (abl.). |
| 9. short time (acc.). | 19. brisk leader (dat.). |
| 10. easy song (gen.). | 20. our seas (gen.). |

B.

1. Servi omnes agros cum Marco arabant.
2. Miles parvus pedem meum calcari vulneravit.
3. Servi cum uxoribus onera magna portant.
4. Ego et tu aves rete terrumimus.
5. Fortes reginae milites murum brevem aedificaverint.
6. Judicis uxor mensam tuam donis pulchris texerat.
7. Pueri omnes leonem saxis et telis excitant.
8. Ego et Scipio carmen cum uxore tua cantabimus.
9. Ne mov-eris aratro militum ossa.
10. Nautae fortes parva onera vestra ridebunt.

C.

1. Let us build a short wall with large stones.
2. The slaves, with their wives and children, carried all the burdens.
3. Tullia had moved the little table with (her) foot.
4. The keen sailors will not avoid the easy task.
5. The judge was singing a sad song with (his) wife.

6. The great river has covered the fields with water.
7. Marcus will write a new book with (his) friend.
8. The small boy will frighten big birds with (his) arrows.
9. Let us send all the animals with your slaves.
10. You and I will not despise the queen's brave sailors.

EXERCISE 24.

A.

1. *Agricolae nostros saxis et sagittis occidebant.*
2. *Nauta prudens cum liberis retia movebat.*
3. *Fortes mortem non timeant.*
4. *Amicorum amantium dona ne spreveris.*
5. *Bella crebra et duces et milites nostros docuerunt.*
6. *Et pueros et puellas telis tuis terrebis.*
7. *Ego et tu, Balbe, multa pulchra delevimus.*
8. *Ingentia militum opera urbem tegent.*
9. *Prudens Marci amicus iudicis donum non sprevit.*
10. *Duces audaces civitatem nostram liberabunt.*

B.

1. Both you and (your) friends were playing with the children.
2. You (plur.) will not rout the brave sailors with your arrows.
3. The soldiers slew the wretched citizens with (their) wives and children.
4. Do not buy the new wine.
5. Let them carry our friends' great burdens.
6. The brave husbandmen routed the sailors with stones.
7. You and your friend will not sell our gifts.
8. The king has sent a wise leader with (his) brave soldiers.
9. The free citizens do not love the new tax.
10. We all saw the great slaughter of the enemy (plur.).

EXERCISE 25.

A.

- | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. audi-ebamus. | 8. dormi-ēbat. | 15. custodiv-istis. |
| 2. muni-unt. | 9. vēnī-mus. | 16. vēnī-ens. |
| 3. dormi-ētis. | 10. vēn-īmus. | 17. audi-re. |
| 4. vēn-ērint. | 11. dormi. | 18. impedi-s. |
| 5. muni-et. | 12. custodi-ēbant. | 19. audit-urus. |
| 6. muni-at. | 13. muniv-eramus. | 20. dormit-urus esse. |
| 7. impedi-te. | 14. vēn-ērunt. | |

Give Conjunctive Mood (same Tense and Person) of
Nos. 1, 2, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18.

B.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Let them come. | 11. Let us hinder. |
| 2. Do not sleep (sing.). | 12. You (sing.) will sleep. |
| 3. They will guard. | 13. We are not sleeping. |
| 4. You (plur.) have fortified. | 14. They had come. |
| 5. Hear (plur.). | 15. We do not hear. |
| 6. About to come. | 16. He will have fortified. |
| 7. To be about to guard. | 17. He came. |
| 8. They have hindered. | 18. You (plur.) are hindering |
| 9. They did not sleep. | 19. He had guarded. |
| 10. You were fortifying. | 20. We shall have slept. |

EXERCISE 26.

A.

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Let them rout. | 4. You (sing.) will sleep. |
| 2. We shall frighten. | 5. Let us teach. |
| 3. They will write. | 6. Let them not guard. |

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| 7. We send. | 14. He was coming. |
| 8. We hear. | 15. Conquering (adj.). |
| 9. We see. | 16. Fortifying (adj.). |
| 10. We plough. | 17. Moving (adj.). |
| 11. They were warning. | 18. Ploughing (adj.). |
| 12. We were seeking. | 19. About to kill. |
| 13. You (plur.) were praising. | 20. Having been sold. |

B.

1. Marcus, dux audax, et saxis et arboribus castra muni-ebat.
2. Libros novos, Scipionis opera, lauda-bas.
3. Judicis aegri, sororis tuae amici, epistolas scrib-am.
4. Ego et tu nautarum audacium carmina audi-emus.
5. Cum Marco et Tullia, judicis amicis, urbem vide-bis.
6. Aquilam nigram, avem pulchram, em-imus.
7. Tu et Scipio, duces audaces, hostium gladios non time-tis.
8. Cives multi cum uxoribus montem sacrum pet-ebant.
9. Tulliae et Marci, amicorum meorum, libros porta-bo.
10. Castrorum portam gladio, sororis dono, custodi-ebam.

C.

1. You and I, the king's slaves, will guard our master.
2. He killed the lion with a spear, the gift of his wife.
3. You will hear the names of many citizens, friends of the judge.
4. Do not despise the nets, the gift of the king.
5. He will come with Marcus, (his) wife's friend.
6. Tullia, the judge's beautiful daughter, came with the slave.
7. Scipio bought a black bull, a beautiful animal.
8. Few soldiers were guarding the gate of the camp.
9. Let us not despise the love of our friends, Scipio and Balbus.
10. The soldiers' great burdens will hinder the general.

EXERCISE 27.

A.

1. Arbores et saxa exercitus impetum impedi-erunt.
2. Nautae audaces magnos maris fluctūs non time-nt.
3. Ingentia hostium castra agros nostros teg-ebant.
4. Taurorum cornua agricolas multos vulnerav-erunt.
5. Tristis exercitūs caedes regis iram excita-bit.
6. Dux vester agricolarum impetum spern-et.
7. Multae legiones fortiores cum Marco, duce novo, veni-ent.
8. Iudicis epistolae multos libros complev-erunt.
9. Nautae aegri maris fluctūs audi-ebant.
10. Soror mea facilia puerorum opera ride-bit.

B.

1. All praised the work of Tullia, the wife of Marius.
2. Let us send a large army with bolder leaders.
3. They fear the attack of the soldiers and sailors, the army of the state.
4. Scipio, with a large army, was guarding the city.
5. The bull's horn had wounded the boy's knee.
6. I sent the slave with a boy and girl, my sister's children.
7. *We* are fortifying the gate; *you* are hindering the work.
8. Do not fear the waves of the rough sea.
9. Sing, Marcus; the children do not love our sadder songs.
10. A sword and big spurs will hinder the little soldier.

EXERCISE 28.

A.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------|
| 1. fu-eram. | 6. sumus. |
| 2. er-ant. | 7. fu-erint. |
| 3. fu-erunt. | 8. est. |
| 4. fore. | 9. fut-urus esse. |
| 5. erunt. | 10. sunt. |

B.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. to have been. | 6. about to be. |
| 2. he was. | 7. he has been. |
| 3. you (plur.) are. | 8. I shall have been. |
| 4. they had been. | 9. we shall be. |
| 5. be (plur.). | 10. we were. |

C.

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Judex prudens fuit. | 6. Tauri tui sunt. |
| 2. Epistolae breves sunt. | 7. Opus facile erit. |
| 3. Servi liberi erunt. | 8. Avis mea fuerat. |
| 4. Arbores magnae erant. | 9. Vinum Scipionis erat. |
| 5. Puella aegra erat. | 10. Pueri fortiores sunt. |

D.

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| 1. The arrows are short. | 7. The queen was about to sing. |
| 2. A spear is longer. | 8. The fields belong to the king
(are the king's). |
| 3. The fox is an animal. | 9. The spurs belong to me. |
| 4. You and I are animals. | 10. The queen was { coming.
{ sick. |
| 5. We are not foxes. | |
| 6. The songs were short. | |

EXERCISE 29.

A.

1. Nonne dies breves sunt?
2. Num puer fidem violav-it?
3. Ara-nt-nē servi? Magistri non scrib-unt.
4. Nonne milites hortos, agricolarum spem, delev-erunt?
5. Dux prudens nuntios multos cum equis celeribus mitt-et.
6. Num dormiunt cives? Hostes urbem mox expugna-bunt.
7. Nonne militum multorum gradūs audi-s?
8. Rex fortis cum militibus paucis hostium castra expugna-t.
9. Epistolam-nē scribis? Nē fidem violav-eris.
10. Num nuntii aegri sunt? Nonne mox veni-ent?

B.

1. Great were the hopes of the husbandmen.
2. You and I will not break our word.
3. The bone is hard ; stones are harder.
4. The messenger is coming ; you will hear a new thing.
5. The judge's sister has bought a new garden.
6. The books are mine ; the letters belong to Marcus.
7. Will not your friends guard the gate of the camp ?
8. Do they fear the cold of the short days ?
9. You are not hindering the work of the citizens, are you ?
10. Your horse is good ; do not buy a new (one).

EXERCISE 30.

A.

1. The work of the messengers was easy.
2. He wounded (his) knee with an arrow.
3. Do not sell your horses.
4. Are you laughing at your sister ?
5. Good men do not fear death.
6. Let us not destroy many trees.
7. We have not heard the names of the animals.
8. The slave was singing with (his) wife.
9. Do you not see the huge mountain ?
10. The soldier's spurs belong to you.
11. You and I have written short letters.
12. Wise men do not despise small (things).
13. The bull's big horns will not frighten the fox, will they ?
14. The boys came with Scipio, Tullia's friend.
15. Let us all avoid the bad wine.
16. Both the fields and the gardens belonged to the king.
17. Did the queen's bold sailors storm the city ?
18. The frequent attacks of the citizens will not defeat our
19. Have not you and Balbus roused our hope ? [legions.
20. The cold of a few days hindered our leaders.

B.

For practice in Case formation and Agreement.

I.

small horse.	brave army.	my knee.
bolder lion.	huge wave.	good faith.
free state.	fortunate day.	all bones.
new camp.		

II.

wise husbandman.	keen judge.	wretched slave.
swift eagle.	your master.	easy step.
frequent wars.	new thing.	sacred day.
sick lictor.		

III.

sad war.	tender sheep.	bold leader.
rough sea.	vast burden.	hard bone.
few nets.	great foot.	small tax.
beautiful horse.		

IV.

short song.	new hope.	happy children.
bold love.	braver girl.	all gifts.
black foot.	short wall.	huge stone.
brisk slave.		

EXERCISE 31.

A.

- | | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. ama-bit. | 8. fuga-ri. | 15. porta-snē? |
| 2. ama-bitur. | 9. fuga-re (pass.) | 16. num porta-ris? |
| 3. vulnera-bat. | 10. lauda-baris. | 17. liberet. |
| 4. vulnera-batur. | 11. voca-bitis. | 18. liberetur. |
| 5. vitent. | 12. voca-bimini. | 19. muta-bunt. |
| 6. vitentur. | 13. voca-bant-nē? | 20. muta-buntur. |
| 7. fuga-re (act.). | 14. nonne voca-bantur? | |

B.

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. We are praised. | 11. To be avoided. |
| 2. It will be stormed. | 12. Will they not be changed? |
| 3. Let it be ploughed. | 13. Let them be roused up. |
| 4. You were being set free. | 14. They are not being routed. |
| 5. He is being wounded. | 15. It will be built. |
| 6. To be changed. | 16. You were not being called. |
| 7. I shall be carried. | 17. To be set free. |
| 8. They are being called. | 18. Let him be praised. |
| 9. Is it being ploughed? | 19. It will not be changed, |
| 10. They were being wounded. | will it? |
| | 20. We were being avoided. |

Give **Conjunctive form** (same **Tense and Person**) of
Nos. 1, 4, 10, 14, 20.

EXERCISE 32.

A.

Translate into English, and then turn into the Passive in Latin, keeping the same sense.

1. Puer aves pulchras libera-bit.
2. Nonnē Scipionis fratrem lauda-bas?
3. Nē leonum iram excitemus.
4. Ego et tu liberos parvos porta-bamus.
5. Num patrem et matrem vita-bis?
6. Nonne tela amicos nostros vulnera-nt?
7. Tu et frater fidem non viola-tis.
8. Spes agricolas tristes muta-bit.
9. Puerorum saxa virgines pulchras fuga-bant.
10. Feminarum carmina consulem ægrum excita-nt.

B.

Turn into the Passive in Latin, keeping the same sense.

1. The consul was praising the beautiful flowers of the garden.
2. The boy's arrows wound many animals.
3. The king will set free the women and children.
4. The soldiers' swords and spears rout the citizens.
5. Let us carry the burdens of the wretched slaves.
6. Surely good citizens do not avoid the king's taxes?
7. The slave wounds (his) master's foot with the plough.
8. Are not the soldiers building a huge wall?
9. Do not change (your) brother's flowers.
10. Was the sailor calling the maiden?

EXERCISE 33.**A.**

A-Verbs only.

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. amat-i sunt. | 6. vitat-i erunt. |
| 2. laudat-i eramus. | 7. amat-us eras. |
| 3. vulnerat-us esse. | 8. laudat-a est. |
| 4. portat-us erit. | 9. liberat-i erimus. |
| 5. mutat-a erat. | 10. vocat-us. |

B.

Give Conjunctive Mood (same Tense and Person) of
Nos. 1, 2, 5, 7, 8.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1. The city was stormed. | 6. The lions will have been freed. |
| 2. The women had been praised. | 7. The gifts were praised. |
| 3. The field has been ploughed. | 8. The wine had been changed. |
| 4. The city will have been stormed. | 9. The wall is being built. |
| 5. The gardens were changed. | 10. The wall is built (= has been built). |

C.

All Conjugations.

1. Horti portae a consule claus-ae sunt.
2. Multae naves fluctibus ingentibus fract-ae erant.
3. Ego et tu frigore non impedit-i sumus.
4. Nonne castra a militibus munit-a erunt?
5. Num omnes regis currus miss-i sunt?

D.

1. All the harbours will have been closed by the enemy (plur.).
2. The legions had been routed by the king's chariots.
3. Few flowers have been picked by the children.
4. The boy's foot was bitten by a fox.
5. Many cities were guarded by the queen's ships.

EXERCISE 34.

A.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Aratrum mihi monstrav-it. | 6. Hoc omnibus dict-um est. |
| 2. Multa tibi dic-am. | 7. Arbor tibi monstra-bitur. |
| 3. Sagittam huic da-bo. | 8. Multa liberis dat-a erant. |
| 4. Omnia vobis dix-erat. | 9. Haec omnia nova sunt. |
| 5. Librum puero demus. | 10. Agri nobis arat-i sunt. |

B.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. We showed you this flower. | 6. These flowers were picked for you. |
| 2. Plough me these fields. | |
| 3. They told us all (things). | 7. Many things were told us. |
| 4. Let us show this to the boy. | 8. New books will be given us. |
| 5. Give me this spear. | 9. Your gifts were shown to all. |
| | 10. This was given me by Brutus. |

C.

1. Via nova ab agricolis regis nuntio monstrat-a erit.
2. Patri nostro et matri haec omnia dict-a erant.
3. Nonne multi libri huic stultae puellae dat-i sunt?
4. Multi-nū agricolae taurorum cornibus vulnerat-i sunt?
5. Num duces feroces civium fidelium iram spern-ent?

D.

1. Many beautiful gifts have been given to our queen.
2. All these (things) were told to his master by the faithful slave.
3. The gates had been closed for us by the children.
4. Is not this work easy to you and me?
5. Surely this weapon does not belong to your little brother?

EXERCISE 35.

A.

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1. monē-mus. | 6. doce-bimini. |
| 2. monē-mur. | 7. tēnē-re. |
| 3. terre-at. | 8. tēnē-ri. |
| 4. terre-atur. | 9. augē-bant. |
| 5. doce-bītia. | 10. augē-bantur. |

B.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Answer (sing.). | 6. They will be frightened. |
| 2. Let them see. | 7. Do not answer (sing.). |
| 3. Let us not be held. | 8. They were being held. |
| 4. You are being taught. | 9. To be increased. |
| 5. He is teaching. | 10. To answer. |

C.

Turn into Passive, keeping the same sense.

Follow the Rule (Lesson 32). The Remoter Object (Dative) can never become the subject.

1. The new treaty gave peace to the citizens.
2. The foolish citizens had increased the consul's anger.
3. Our messengers will have told him (is) this.
4. You and he (ille) have shown Tullia the letter.
5. Had not the water of the river covered these fields?
6. Surely you did not give the boy that sword (of yours)?
7. Is the girl showing those birds to (her) mother?
8. The horses' feet are destroying these beautiful flowers.
9. A huge wave had filled the little harbour.
10. Marcus has given me a faithful slave.

EXERCISE 36.

A.

1. Hic puer Tulli equos duc-e-bat.
2. Ego et tu, Luci, ab his omnibus vita-bamur.
3. Antonius consul Octaviam, pulchram Octavi filiam, dux-it.
4. Nē respond-ēris, mi fili; fratris iram excita-bis.
5. Haec omnia a Scipionis legionibus delet-a erunt.
6. Illud carmen ab omnibus nautis lauda-bitur.
7. Feminae liberi-que militum gladiis terre-ntur.

Translate, and then turn into the Active Voice in Latin.

8. Corioli a Volscorum rege aedifica-bantur.
9. Hae sagittae ei a consule dat-ae sunt.
10. Multa nuntio a reginā dict-a erant.

B.

1. Marcius was playing with his sons and daughters.
2. Answer these (men), Antonius; they have broken (their) word.
3. Do not despise, O queen, thy son's great love.
4. We are not frightened by those gods and goddesses (of yours).
5. He and I have been bitten by these animals.
6. Tullia was killed with an arrow by (her) brother Lucius.
7. Write me a better book, Gaius; these books are not good.
8. The mother has given (her) daughters many useful gifts.
9. The king's army stormed Corioli, the beautiful city of the Volscians.
10. You and I, my (dear) son, will not despise books.

EXERCISE 37.

A.

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. mitt-imur. | 11. occis-a est. |
| 2. mitt-ēmur. | 12. carp-untur. |
| 3. reg-ebantur. | 13. reg-ēris. |
| 4. duc-ētur. | 14. reg-ēris. |
| 5. mitt-i. | 15. miss-i erant. |
| 6. pet-ere (act.). | 16. petit-a erit. |
| 7. pet-ere (pass.). | 17. claus-ae sunt. |
| 8. teg-antur. | 18. spret-i erunt. |
| 9. reg-entur. | 19. dict-um erat. |
| 10. duc-ebamur. | 20. vict-i erimus. |

Give the Conjunctive form (same Tense and Person) of Nos. 1, 3, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 17, 19.

B.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. He will lead. | 11. You are being sent (sing.). |
| 2. He will be led. | 12. We shall be sought. |
| 3. Let them rule. | 13. They have been conquered. |
| 4. Let them be ruled. | 14. He was slain. |
| 5. To break. | 15. They will have been covered. |
| 6. To be broken. | 16. We were being sent. |
| 7. Sending (subst.). | 17. They had been ruled. |
| 8. Sending (adj.). | 18. Let them not be despised. |
| 9. We were despising. | 19. We are not despised. |
| 10. We were being despised. | 20. It (f.) has been shut. |

C.

1. You will be shown a long letter.
2. Many were slain by the savage enemy (plur).
3. The strong ship was broken by the winds and waves.
4. The pleasant gardens of the citizens had been destroyed.
5. Those animals (of yours) are savage.
6. All the flowers have been picked by the children.
7. Let not the great gates be closed by the citizens.

Turn into the Passive Voice.

8. The children will have told you all (things).
9. The barbarians were showing us (their) spears and arrows.
10. A huge stone broke Tullius' leg.

EXERCISE 38.

A.

1. Hae leges a vobis ipsis violat-ae erant.
2. Tu et ille cum iisdem nuntiis miss-i estis.
3. Nonne ipse hostium gladiis occis-us est?
4. Ego et tu eadem omnibus dix-imus.
5. Eaedem voluptates a iudice ipso non spern-untur.
6. Arbores istae vento eodem fract-ae erunt.
7. Iudices ipsi legem non violav-erint.

(1) Translate and then (2) turn into Passive in Latin.

8. Rex ipse agricolis fortibus libertatem da-bit.
9. Hi nautae magna maris pericula spern-unt.
10. Fulgur acre consulis ipsius caput vulnerav-erat.

B.

1. Were these letters written by the same boy?
2. Those gates had been closed by the king himself.
3. The boy himself I had sent with the same chariot.
4. Will not the ship itself be broken by these waves?
5. We have been given a faithful slave.
6. The leader himself despised the dangers of the lightning.
7. Does not the field belong to Gaius, a son of the same judge?

Turn into Passive in Latin.

8. My father bought me a better horse.
9. Your friend has given you a useful book.
10. Lucius will show us the little fox.

EXERCISE 39.**A.**

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. sēpēll-ebatur. | 11. invent-i erant. |
| 2. āpēri-ri. | 12. sēpult-a est. |
| 3. vincī-ēris. | 13. vinct-i ērunt. |
| 4. ērūdī-ris. | 14. ērūdīt-i sunt. |
| 5. invēnī-untur. | 15. invent-a erat. |
| 6. senti-ētur. | 16. āpert-um est. |
| 7. sēpēll-antur. | 17. vinct-us eram. |
| 8. āpēri-tur. | 18. ērūdī-ēbar. |
| 9. vincī-ēbamur. | 19. senti-ri. |
| 10. ērūdī-atur. | 20. vinci-re. |

Give Conjunctive form (same Tense and Person) of
 Nos. 1, 4, 5, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18.

B.

1. Have they not been bound?
2. They have not bound, have they?
3. You and I will be instructed.
4. You and he will be instructed.
5. Do not bury (sing.).
6. Let him not be buried.
7. The cold was not being felt.
8. We were not feeling the cold.
9. Open (plur.) the gate.
10. The gate was not opened.
11. Let it not be opened.
12. Is he being instructed?
13. Are we not instructing?
14. To find.
15. To be found.
16. We had heard.
17. He had been heard.
18. They are burying.
19. They are being buried.
20. They will have been buried.

C.

1. These dangers are perceived by all men.
2. The same work is not easy to all boys.
3. A better harbour is being fortified for the queen's ships.
4. You and I shall be bound ourselves.
5. All the gates of the garden had been opened for us.
6. My son's children were taught by the same master.
7. Let the bones of these barbarians be buried.

Turn into Passive, keeping the same sense.

8. The sailors themselves feel the keen cold.
9. Let not the boys despise the same dangers.
10. The girl gave her mother beautiful flowers.

EXERCISE 40.

1. Both you and they are friends of the Consul Octavius.
2. A better harbour is being fortified by the sailors themselves.
3. Surely our army will not have been routed, will it?
4. He and I did not answer the judge.
5. Buy me a new spear, Antonius; this (one) belongs to you.
6. Do not the soldiers fear the swift chariots of the enemy (pl.)?
7. Do not break your word, my son; you will not avoid death.
8. All these fields belong to our friends, Tullius and Scipio.
9. The city itself had been fortified for us with a wall.
10. Were the books found by those slaves (of yours)?
11. We heard the voices of the girls, playing with (their) brothers.
12. Marcus, a friend of my son, told me the same thing.
13. I was told the same thing by Marcus, a friend of my son.
14. These rough stones cover the ashes of many loving friends.

Turn into Active, keeping the same sense.

15. We were told this by many (people).
16. Tullia was being shown a new flower by Lucius.
17. You will be given many letters by the sailors.

Turn into Passive, keeping the same sense.

18. Let us give Gaius, your brother's slave, the bull's horns.
19. Frequent showers have filled the canal.
20. The king himself had opened these gates.

[At this point the learner can pass on to Exercise 27 in "Exercises in Latin Prose"—Rivingtons.]

GRAMMAR APPENDIX

SUBSTANTIVES.

FIRST DECLENSION.

A AND E STEMS.

1. **A** Stems.—Feminine, unless shown by meaning to be Masculine.

Stem *mensa-*, *table*, Fem.

Sing.	Nom. <i>mensā</i>	Plur.	Nom. <i>mensae</i>
	Voc. <i>mensā</i>		Voc. <i>mensae</i>
	Acc. <i>mensam</i>		Acc. <i>mensās</i>
	Gen. <i>mensae</i>		Gen. <i>mensā-rum</i>
	Dat. <i>mensae</i>		Dat. <i>mensis</i>
	Abl. <i>mensā</i>		Abl. <i>mensis</i>

A few **A** Stems have Dative and Ablative Plural in *a-bus* to distinguish them from corresponding Masculine **O** Stems.

dēa, *goddess*, has Dat. Abl. Plur. *dēā-bus*.

filīa, *daughter* „ „ *filīābus*.

2. **E** Stems.—Feminine, except *dies*, *day*.

Stem, English,	<i>dīē-</i> <i>day</i> , M. ¹	<i>rē-</i> <i>thing</i> , F.
Sing. N. V.	<i>dīēs</i>	<i>rēs</i>
Acc.	<i>dīem</i>	<i>rem</i>
Gen.	<i>dīēi</i>	<i>rēi</i>
Dat.	<i>dīēi</i>	<i>rēi</i>
Abl.	<i>dīē</i>	<i>rē</i>
Plur. N. V.	<i>dīēs</i>	<i>rēs</i>
Acc.	<i>dīēs</i>	<i>rēs</i>
Gen.	<i>dīē-rum</i>	<i>rē-rum</i>
Dat.	<i>dīē-bus</i>	<i>rē-bus</i>
Abl.	<i>dīē-bus</i>	<i>rē-bus</i>

¹ *Dies* is sometimes Feminine in the Singular.

Only these two **E** Stems are fully declined. Others have no Plural at all, or only the unincreasing cases.

SECOND DECLENSION.

O STEMS.

Nominative endings -us or -er (masculine); -um (neuter).

Stem, English,		dōmīno- lord, M.	pūēro- boy, M.	āgro- field, M.	bello- war, N.
Sing.	Nom. Voc. Acc. Gen. Dat. Abl.	dōmīnūs dominē dominum domini dominō dominō	pūēr puer puerum pueri puerō puerō	āgēr āger āgrum agri agrō agrō	bellum bellum bellum belli bellō bellō
Plur.	N. V. Acc. Gen. Dat. Abl.	domini dominōs dominō-rum dominis dominis	pueri puerōs puerō-rum pueris pueris	agri agrōs agrō-rum agris agris	bellā bellā bellō-rum bellis bellis

Most words in -er are declined as ager, dropping the e, except in N. V. Singular.

Filius, *son*, and all Proper Names in -ius have Vocative I (for ie) and a contracted Genitive; as, filiī or fili. Dēus, *god*, is irregular.

Stem, English,		fili- son, M.	dēo- god, M.
Sing.	Nom. Voc. Acc. Gen. Dat. Abl.	filiūs fili filiūm filiī or fili filiō filiō	dēūs dēūs deum dei deō deō
Plur.	N. V. Acc. Gen. Dat. Abl.	filiī filiōs filiō-rum filiis filiis	dīī, dī ¹ dēōs deō-rum, dēum dīis, dīs dīis, dīs

¹ Plural, N. V., dei; Dat. Abl. dēis in Ovid and later writers.

THIRD DECLENSION.

(A) CONSONANT STEMS. (B) STEMS IN I AND U.

(A) CONSONANT STEMS, WHICH INCREASE IN GENITIVE.

Masculine or Feminine.

Stem, English,		<i>jūdic-</i> <i>judge, M.</i>	<i>milit-</i> <i>soldier, M.</i>	<i>leōn-</i> <i>lion, M.</i>
Sing.	N.V. Acc. Gen. Dat. Abl.	<i>jūdex</i> <i>judicem</i> <i>judicis</i> <i>judici</i> <i>judicē</i>	<i>mīlēs</i> <i>milit-em</i> <i>militis</i> <i>militi</i> <i>militē</i>	<i>leo</i> <i>leōnem</i> <i>leōnis</i> <i>leōni</i> <i>leōnē</i>
Plur.	N.V. Acc. Gen. Dat. Abl.	<i>judicēs</i> <i>judicēs</i> <i>judic-um</i> <i>judicibūs</i> <i>judicibūs</i>	<i>militēs</i> <i>militēs</i> <i>milit-um</i> <i>militibūs</i> <i>militibūs</i>	<i>leōnēs</i> <i>leōnēs</i> <i>leōn-um</i> <i>leōnibūs</i> <i>leōnibūs</i>

Neuters.

Stem, English,		<i>tempōr-</i> <i>time, N.</i>	<i>nōmīn-</i> <i>name, N.</i>
Sing.	N.V.A. Gen. Dat. Abl.	<i>tempūs</i> <i>tempōris</i> <i>tempōri</i> <i>tempōrē</i>	<i>nōmēn</i> <i>nomīnis</i> <i>nomīni</i> <i>nomīnē</i>
Plur.	N.V.A. Gen. Dat. Abl.	<i>tempōrā</i> <i>tempōr-um</i> <i>tempōribūs</i> <i>tempōribūs</i>	<i>nomīnā</i> <i>nomīn-um</i> <i>nomīnibūs</i> <i>nomīnibūs</i>

(B) I STEMS, WHICH DO NOT INCREASE IN GENITIVE.

Masculine or Feminine.

Stem, English,	ōvi- <i>sheep, F.</i>	nūbi- <i>cloud, F.</i>	urbi- <i>city, F.</i>
Sing. N. V.	ōvis	nūbēs	urbs
Acc.	ovem	nubem	urbem
Gen.	ovīs	nubīs	urbīs
Dat.	ovi	nubi	urbi
Abl.	ovē	nubē	urbē
Plur. N. V.	ovēs	nubēs	urbēs
Acc.	ovēs or -is	nubēs or -is	urbēs or -is
Gen.	ovi-um	nubi-um	urbi-um
Dat.	ovibūs	nubibūs	urbibus
Abl.	ovibūs	nubibūs	urbibus

Neuters.

Stem, English,	māri- <i>sea, N.</i>	ānimāli- <i>animal, N.</i>	calcāri- <i>spur, N.</i>
Sing. N. V. A.	mārē	ānimāl	calcār
Gen.	maris	animālis	calcāris
Dat.	mari	animāli	calcāri
Abl.	mari	animāli	calcāri
Plur. N. V. A.	marīā	animālīā	calcārīā
Gen.	marī-um	animālī-um	calcārī-um
Dat.	marībūs	animālībūs	calcārībūs
Abl.	marībūs	animālībūs	calcārībūs

Note the differences between Consonant and I Stems.

	CONS. STEMS.	I STEMS.
Ablative Singular . . .	Always -e	Sometimes -i
N. V. A. Plural (Neuter) .	Always a	Always ia
Accusative Pl. (M. and F.).	Always ēs	Always ēs or is
Genitive Plural	Always um	Always ium

U STEMS.

Stem, English,	<i>grādu-</i> <i>step, M.</i>	<i>cornu-</i> <i>horn, N.</i>
Sing. N. V.	<i>grādūs</i>	<i>cornū</i>
Acc.	<i>gradum</i>	<i>cornū</i>
Gen.	<i>gradūs</i>	<i>cornūs</i>
Dat.	<i>gradūi</i> or <i>-ū</i>	<i>cornū</i>
Abl.	<i>gradū</i>	<i>cornū</i>
Plur. N. V.	<i>gradūs</i>	<i>cornūā</i>
Acc.	<i>gradūs</i>	<i>cornūā</i>
Gen.	<i>gradū-um</i>	<i>cornū-um</i>
Dat.	<i>gradibus</i>	<i>cornibus</i>
Abl.	<i>gradibus</i>	<i>cornibus</i>

ADJECTIVES.

There are two classes of Adjectives :—

(A) Adjectives of Second and First Declension.

Stems in **O** and **A**.

(B) Adjectives of Third Declension.

Stems in Consonant or **I**.

(A) ADJECTIVES WITH **O** AND **A** STEMS.

Bonus, *good*. Stems bono- bona- bono-.

		Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Sing.	Nom.	bŏnŭs	bŏnā	bŏnum
	Voc.	bonē	bonā	bonum
	Acc.	bonum	bonam	bonum
	Gen.	bonī	bonae	bonī
	Dat.	bonō	bonae	bonō
	Abl.	bonō	bonā	bonō
Plur.	N.V.	bonī	bonae	bonā
	Acc.	bonōs	bonās	bonā
	Gen.	bonō-rum	bonā-rum	bonō-rum
	Dat.	bonis	bonis	bonis
	Abl.	bonis	bonis	bonis

Most Adjectives in -er follow the declension of *ager*.
pulcher, beautiful; Stems *pulchro- pulchra- pulchro-*

		Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Sing.	N. V.	<i>pulchër</i>	<i>pulchrâ</i>	<i>pulchrum</i>
	Acc.	<i>pulchrum</i>	<i>pulchram</i>	<i>pulchrum</i>
	Gen.	<i>pulchri</i>	<i>pulchrae</i>	<i>pulchri</i>
	Dat.	<i>pulchrô</i>	<i>pulchrae</i>	<i>pulchrô</i>
	Abl.	<i>pulchrô</i>	<i>pulchrâ</i>	<i>pulchrô</i>
Plur.	N. V.	<i>pulchri</i>	<i>pulchrae</i>	<i>pulchrâ</i>
	Acc.	<i>pulchrôs</i>	<i>pulchrâs</i>	<i>pulchrâ</i>
	Gen.	<i>pulchrô-rum</i>	<i>pulchrâ-rum</i>	<i>pulchrô-rum</i>
	Dat.	<i>pulchris</i>	<i>pulchris</i>	<i>pulchris</i>
	Abl.	<i>pulchris</i>	<i>pulchris</i>	<i>pulchris</i>

A few in -er keep the e, as *puer*.

miser, wretched; Stems *miserô- miserâ- miserô-*

		Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Sing.	N. V.	<i>miser</i>	<i>miserâ</i>	<i>miserum</i>
	Acc.	<i>miserum</i>	<i>miseram</i>	<i>miserum</i>
	Gen.	<i>miseri</i>	<i>miseræ</i>	<i>miseri</i>
	Dat.	<i>miserô</i>	<i>miseræ</i>	<i>miserô</i>
	Abl.	<i>miserô</i>	<i>miserâ</i>	<i>miserô</i>
Plur.	N. V.	<i>miseri</i>	<i>miseræ</i>	<i>miserâ</i>
	Acc.	<i>miserôs</i>	<i>miserâs</i>	<i>miserâ</i>
	Gen.	<i>miserô-rum</i>	<i>miserâ-rum</i>	<i>miserô-rum</i>
	Dat.	<i>miseris</i>	<i>miseris</i>	<i>miseris</i>
	Abl.	<i>miseris</i>	<i>miseris</i>	<i>miseris</i>

ADJECTIVES WITH STEMS IN CONSONANTS OR I.

All these are Adjectives of two terminations, and are mostly I Stems.

fortis, brave; Stem *forti-* *acer, keen*; Stem *acri-*

Sing.	N.V.	M. and F.	N.	M. and F.	N.
	Acc.	<i>fortis</i>	<i>fortē</i>	<i>acer</i>	<i>acrē</i>
	Gen.	<i>fortem</i>	<i>fortē</i>	<i>acrem</i>	<i>acrē</i>
	Dat.	<i>fortis</i>		<i>acris</i>	
	Abl.	<i>forti</i>		<i>acri</i>	
		<i>forti</i>		<i>acri</i>	
Plur.	N.V.	<i>fortēs</i>	<i>fortiā</i>	<i>acrēs</i>	<i>acriā</i>
	Acc.	<i>fortēs</i> or <i>is</i>	<i>fortiā</i>	<i>acrēs</i> or <i>is</i>	<i>acriā</i>
	Gen.	<i>forti-um</i>		<i>acri-um</i>	
	Dat.	<i>fortibūs</i>		<i>acribūs</i>	
	Abl.	<i>fortibūs</i>		<i>acribūs</i>	

fēlix, fortunate; Stem *fēlici-* *ingens, vast*; Stem *ingenti-*

Sing.	N.V.	M. and F.	N.	M. and F.	N.
	Acc.	<i>fēlix</i>		<i>ingens</i>	
	Gen.	<i>felicem</i>	<i>felix</i>	<i>ingentem</i>	<i>ingens</i>
	Dat.	<i>felicis</i>		<i>ingentis</i>	
	Abl.	<i>felici</i>		<i>ingenti</i>	
		<i>felici</i> (rarely-e)		<i>ingenti</i> or <i>-ē</i>	
Plur.	N.V.	<i>felicēs</i>	<i>felicīā</i>	<i>ingentēs</i>	<i>ingentiā</i>
	Acc.	<i>felicēs</i> or <i>-is</i>	<i>felicīā</i>	<i>ingentēs</i> or <i>-is</i>	<i>ingentiā</i>
	Gen.	<i>felici-um</i>		<i>ingenti-um</i>	
	Dat.	<i>felicibūs</i>		<i>ingentibūs</i>	
	Abl.	<i>felicibūs</i>		<i>ingentibūs</i>	

In all Adjectives with I Stems the Ablative in *-i* is the usual form, but Present Participles (all declined as *ingens*) form Ablative in *-e*.

All Comparative Adjectives are Consonant Stems, and are declined as follows :—

fortior, braver ; Stem *fortior-*

	SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
	M. and F.	N.	M. and F.	N.
N. V.	<i>fortiōr</i>	<i>fortiūs</i>	<i>fortiōrēs</i>	<i>fortiōrā</i>
Acc.	<i>fortiōrem</i>	<i>fortiūs</i>	<i>fortiōrēs</i>	<i>fortiōrā</i>
Gen.	<i>fortiōris</i>		<i>fortiōr-um</i>	
Dat.	<i>fortiōri</i>		<i>fortiōribūs</i>	
Abl.	<i>fortiōrē</i>		<i>fortiōribūs</i>	

PRONOUNS.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

First Person : *I (me) ; we (us).*

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Nom.	ēgo	nōs
Voc.	(none)	(none)
Acc.	mē	nōs
Gen.	meī	nostrī and nostrum
Dat.	mihī	nōbis
Abl.	me	nōbis

Second Person : *You (thou, thee) ; you (ye).*

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Nom.	tū	vōs
Voc.	tū	vōs
Acc.	tē	vōs
Gen.	tūī	vestrī and vestrum
Dat.	tibī	vōbis
Abl.	tē	vōbis

The Third Person is supplied by the Demonstrative Pronouns—is, ea, id, etc.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

mēus, mēā, mēum *my, mine.* (Voc. Sing. mi, mea, meum.)
 tūus, tūā, tūum *your (thy, thine).* (No Vocative.)
 noster, nostrā, nostrum *our.* (Vocative same as Nom.)
 vester, vestrā, vestrum *your.* (No Vocative.)

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

Is, *ĕ*, Id, *that*.Hic, *haec*, hōc, *this* (near me).Istē, istā, istū, *that* (near you).Illē, illā, illū, *that* (yonder).

	SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	Is	ĕ	Id	Ī or ĕī	ĕae	ĕā
Acc.	ĕum	ĕam	Id	ĕōs	ĕās	ĕā
Gen.	ĕjūs (all genders)			ĕōrum	ĕārum	ĕōrum
Dat.	ĕī	(all genders)		Īs or ĕīs	} (all genders)	
Abl.	ĕō	ĕā	ĕō	Īs or ĕīs		
Nom.	hic	haec	hōc	hī	hae	haec
Acc.	hunc	hanc	hōc	hōs	hās	haec
Gen.	hūjus (all genders)			hōrum	hārum	hōrum
Dat.	huic	(all genders)		hīs	} (all genders)	
Abl.	hōc	hāc	hōc	hīs		
Nom.	illē	illā	illū	illī	illae	illa
Acc.	illum	illam	illū	illos	illas	illa
Gen.	illūs (all genders)			illōrum	illārum	illōrum
Dat.	illī	(all genders)		illis	} (all genders)	
Abl.	illō	illā	illō	illis		

iste, *that* (near you), is declined as ille.

DEFINITIVE PRONOUNS.

Ipsē, ipsā, ipsum, self.

Idem, ēādem, Idem, same.

	SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	ipsē	ipsā	ipsum	ipsī	ipsae	ipsā
Acc.	ipsum	ipsam	ipsum	ipsōs	ipsās	ipsā
Gen.	ipsius (all genders)			ipsōrum	ipsārum	ipsōrum
Dat.	ipsi (all genders)			ipsis (all genders)		
Abl.	ipsō	ipsā	ipsō	ipsis (all genders)		
Nom.	idem ēādem idem			{ ēidem ēaedem ēādem īdem or idem		
Acc.	eundem ēandem idem			eōdem eādem ēādem		
Gen.	ejusdem (all genders)			eōrundem eārundem eōrundem		
Dat.	ēidem (all genders)			eīdem or īdem } (all genders)		
Abl.	ēōdem ēādem ēōdem					

PRESENT STEM <i>ēs-</i> (FOR <i>er-</i>)				
VERB FINITE.	PRESENT.		IMPERFECT.	FUTURE SIMPLE.
	INDICATIVE.	<i>I am.</i>	<i>I was.</i>	<i>I shall be.</i>
		Sing. 1. <i>Sum</i> 2. <i>ēs</i> 3. <i>es-t</i> Plur. 1. <i>sūmus</i> 2. <i>es-tis</i> 3. <i>sunt</i>	<i>ēr-am</i> <i>ēr-as</i> <i>ēr-at</i> <i>ēr-āmus</i> <i>ēr-ātis</i> <i>ēr-ant</i>	<i>ēro</i> <i>ēris</i> <i>ērit</i> <i>ērīmus</i> <i>ērītis</i> <i>ērunt</i>
	CONJUNCTIVE.	Sing. 1. <i>sim</i> 2. <i>sis</i> 3. <i>sit</i> Plur. 1. <i>sīmus</i> 2. <i>sītis</i> 3. <i>sint</i>	<i>es-sem</i> or <i>fōrem</i> <i>es-sēs</i> „ <i>fōrēs</i> <i>es-set</i> „ <i>fōret</i> <i>es-sēmus</i> „ <i>fōrēmus</i> <i>es-sētis</i> „ <i>fōretis</i> <i>es-sent</i> „ <i>fōrent</i>	
	IMPERATIVE.	<i>Be thou.</i>		<i>Thou must be.</i>
		Sing. 2. <i>ēs</i> 3. — Plur. 2. <i>es-te</i> 3. —		<i>es-to</i> <i>es-to</i> <i>es-tōte</i> <i>sunto</i>
VERB INFINITIVE.	PRESENT.			
	INF.	<i>es-se, to be</i>		
	PARTIC.	None, except in the compounds <i>ab-sum</i> , <i>prae-sum</i> , which have <i>abs-ens</i> , <i>absent</i> ; <i>prae-sens</i> , <i>present</i> .		

PERFECT STEM fū-		
PERFECT AND AORIST.	PLUPERFECT.	FUTURE PERFECT.
<i>I have been. I was.</i> Sing. 1. fu -i 2. fu -isti 3. fu -it Plur. 1. fu -īmus 2. fu -istis 3. fu -ērunt or -ēre	<i>I had been.</i> fu -eram fu -eras fu -erat fu -erāmus fu -erātis fu -erant	<i>I shall have been.</i> fu -ēro fu -eris fu -erit fu -erimus fu -eritis fu -erint
Sing. 1. fu -erim 2. fu -eris 3. fu -erit Plur. 1. fu -erimus 2. fu -eritis 3. fu -erint	fu -issem fu -isses fu -isset fu -issēmus fu -issētis fu -issent	
PERFECT.		
fū -isse, to have been		
SUPINE STEM fūt- Future Participle—fūtūrus, about to be. Future Infinitive—fūtūrus esse } to be about to be. fōre		

PRESENT STEM āma-				
VERB FINITE.	PRESENT.		IMPERFECT.	FUTURE SIMPLE.
	INDICATIVE.	<i>I love, am loving, do love.</i>	<i>I was loving.</i>	<i>I shall love.</i>
		Sing. 1. āmo 2. amā-s 3. amā-t	amā-bam amā-bās amā-bāt	ama-bo ama-bis ama-bit
	CONJUNCTIVE.	Plur. 1. amā-mus 2. amā-tis 3. ama-nt	ama-bāmus ama-bātis ama-bant	ama-bīmus ama-bītis ama-bunt
		Sing. 1. amem 2. amēs 3. amēt	amā-rem ama-rēs ama-rēt	
	IMPERATIVE.	Plur. 1. amēmus 2. amētis 3. ament	ama-rēmus ama-rētis ama-rent	
<i>Love thou.</i>			<i>Thou must love.</i>	
	Sing. 2. amā 3. —		amā-to ama-to	
	Plur. 2. amā-tē 3. —		ama-tōte ama-nto	
VERB INFINITE.	PRESENT.			
	PART. INF.	āmā-re, to love		
		āma-na, loving		
	GERUND : āma-ndum, loving (subst.)			
GERUNDIVE : āma-ndus, -nda, -ndum (adj.)				

PERFECT STEM <i>āmāv-</i>		
PERFECT AND AORIST.	PLUPERFECT.	FUTURE PERFECT.
<i>I have loved. I loved.</i>	<i>I had loved.</i>	<i>I shall have loved.</i>
S. 1. <i>amav-i</i> 2. <i>amav-isti</i> 3. <i>amav-it</i>	<i>amav-eram</i> <i>amav-eras</i> <i>amav-erat</i>	<i>amav-ero</i> <i>amav-eris</i> <i>amav-erit</i>
P. 1. <i>amav-imus</i> 2. <i>amav-istis</i> 3. <i>amav-erunt</i> or <i>-ere</i>	<i>amav-erāmus</i> <i>amav-erātis</i> <i>amav-erant</i>	<i>amav-erīmus</i> <i>amav-erītis</i> <i>amav-erint</i>
S. 1. <i>amav-erim</i> 2. <i>amav-eris</i> 3. <i>amav-erit</i>	<i>amav-issem</i> <i>amav-isses</i> <i>amav-isset</i>	
P. 1. <i>amav-erīmus</i> 2. <i>amav-erītis</i> 3. <i>amav-erint</i>	<i>amav-issēmus</i> <i>amav-issētis</i> <i>amav-issent</i>	
PERFECT.		
<i>āmāv-isse, to have loved</i>		
SUPINE STEM <i>āmāt-</i>		
Supine {	Accusative . <i>āmāt-um, to love.</i>	
	Ablative . <i>āmāt-ū, in loving.</i>	
Future Participle	. <i>āmāt-ūrus, about to love.</i>	
Future Infinitive	. <i>āmāt-ūrus esse, to be about to love.</i>	

PRESENT STEM mōne-				
VERB FINITE.	PRESENT.		IMPERFECT.	FUTURE SIMPLE.
	INDICATIVE.	<i>I advise, am advising, do advise.</i>	<i>I was advising.</i>	<i>I shall advise.</i>
		Sing. 1. mōnē-ō 2. mone-s 3. mone-t	mōnē-ham mone-bās mone-bāt	mōnē-bo mone-bis mone-bit
		Plur. 1. monē-mus 2. monē-tis 3. mone-nt	mone-bāmus mone-bātis mone-bant	mone-bīmus mone-bītis mone-bunt
	CONJUNCTIVE.	Sing. 1. mone-am 2. mone-as 3. mone-at	mone-rem mone-res mone-ret	
		Plur. 1. mone-amus 2. mone-atis 3. mone-ant	mone-rēmus mone-rētis mone-rent	
IMPERATIVE.	<i>Advise (thou).</i>		<i>Thou must advise.</i>	
	Sing. 2. mone 3. —		mone-to mone-to	
	Plur. 2. mone-te 3. —		mone-tue mone-nto	

VERB INFINITE.	PRESENT.		
	PART. INF.	mōnē-re, to advise	
	PART.	mōne-na, advising	
<p>GERUND : mōne-ndum, <i>advising</i> (subst.)</p> <p>GERUNDIVE : mōne-ndus, -nda, -ndum (adj.)</p>			

PERFECT STEM <i>mōnŭ-</i>		
PERFECT AND AORIST	PLUPERFECT.	FUTURE PERFECT.
<i>I have advised. I advised.</i>	<i>I had advised.</i>	<i>I shall have advised.</i>
S. 1. <i>mōnŭ -i</i> 2. <i>monu -isti</i> 3. <i>monu -it</i> P. 1. <i>monu -imus</i> 2. <i>monu -istis</i> 3. <i>monu -erunt</i> or <i>-ere</i>	<i>monu -eram</i> <i>monu -erās</i> <i>monu -erāt</i> <i>monu -erāmus</i> <i>monu -erātis</i> <i>monu -erant</i>	<i>monu -ero</i> <i>monu -eris</i> <i>monu -erit</i> <i>monu -erimus</i> <i>monu -eritis</i> <i>monu -erint</i>
S. 1. <i>monu -erim</i> 2. <i>monu -eris</i> 3. <i>monu -erit</i> P. 1. <i>monu -erimus</i> 2. <i>monu -eritis</i> 3. <i>monu -erint</i>	<i>monu -issem</i> <i>monu -isses</i> <i>monu -isset</i> <i>monu -issēmus</i> <i>monu -issētis</i> <i>monu -issent</i>	
PERFECT.		
<i>mōnŭ -isse, to have advised</i>		
SUPINE STEM <i>mōnīt-</i>		
Supine { Accusative . <i>mōnīt -um, to advise.</i>		
Ablative . <i>monit -u, in advising.</i>		
Future Participle . <i>mōnīt -ūrus, about to advise.</i>		
Future Infinitive . <i>monit -ūrus esse, to be about to advise.</i>		

PRESENT STEM <i>rĕg-</i>				
VERB FINITE.	PRESENT.		IMPERFECT.	FUTURE SIMPLE.
	INDICATIVE.	<i>I rule, am ruling, do rule.</i>	<i>I was ruling.</i>	<i>I shall rule.</i>
		Sing. 1. <i>rĕg -o</i> 2. <i>reg -is</i> 3. <i>reg -it</i>	<i>reg -ĕbam</i> <i>reg -ĕbās</i> <i>reg -ĕbāt</i>	<i>reg -am</i> <i>reg -ās</i> <i>reg -āt</i>
	CONJUNCTIVE.	Plur. 1. <i>reg -imur</i> 2. <i>reg -itis</i> 3. <i>reg -unt</i>	<i>reg -ĕbāmur</i> <i>reg -ĕbātis</i> <i>reg -ĕbant</i>	<i>reg -ēmur</i> <i>reg -ētis</i> <i>reg -ent</i>
		Sing. 1. <i>reg -am</i> 2. <i>reg -ās</i> 3. <i>reg -āt</i>	<i>reg -ĕrem</i> <i>reg -ĕrēs</i> <i>reg -ĕrēt</i>	
		Plur. 1. <i>reg -āmur</i> 2. <i>reg -ātis</i> 3. <i>reg -ant</i>	<i>reg -ĕrēmur</i> <i>reg -ĕrētis</i> <i>reg -ĕrent</i>	
VERB INFINITE.	IMPERATIVE.	<i>Rule thou.</i> Sing. 2. <i>rĕg -ĕ</i> 3. — Plur. 2. <i>reg -ite</i> 3. —		<i>Thou must rule.</i> <i>rĕg -ito</i> <i>reg -ito</i> <i>reg -itōte</i> <i>reg -unto</i>
	PRESENT.			
	PART. INF.	<i>reg -ĕre, to rule</i>		
	PART. INF.	<i>rĕg -ens, ruling</i>		
	GERUND: <i>reg -endum, ruling</i> (subst.) GERUNDIVE: <i>reg -endus, -enda, -endum</i> (adj.)			

PERFECT STEM <i>rex-</i>		
PERFECT AND AORIST.	PLUPERFECT.	FUTURE PERFECT.
<i>I have ruled. I ruled.</i>	<i>I had ruled.</i>	<i>I shall have ruled.</i>
Sing. 1. <i>rex-i</i> 2. <i>rex-isti</i> 3. <i>rex-it</i>	<i>rex-eram</i> <i>rex-erās</i> <i>rex-erāt</i>	<i>rex-ero</i> <i>rex-eris</i> <i>rex-erit</i>
Plur. 1. <i>rex-imus</i> 2. <i>rex-istis</i> 3. <i>rex-erunt</i> or <i>-ere</i>	<i>rex-erāmus</i> <i>rex-erātis</i> <i>rex-erant</i>	<i>rex-erimus</i> <i>rex-eritis</i> <i>rex-erint</i>
Sing. 1. <i>rex-erim</i> 2. <i>rex-eris</i> 3. <i>rex-erit</i>	<i>rex-issem</i> <i>rex-issēs</i> <i>rex-issēt</i>	
Plur. 1. <i>rex-erimus</i> 2. <i>rex-eritis</i> 3. <i>rex-erint</i>	<i>rex-issēmus</i> <i>rex-issētis</i> <i>rex-issent</i>	
PERFECT.		
<i>rex-isse, to have ruled</i>		
SUPINE STEM <i>rect-</i>		
Supine { Accusative . <i>rect-um, to rule.</i>		
{ Ablative . <i>rect-u, in ruling.</i>		
Future Participle . <i>rect-ūrus, about to rule.</i>		
Future Infinitive . <i>rect-ūrus esse, to be about to rule.</i>		

PRESENT STEM audi-				
VERB FINITE.	PRESENT.		IMPERFECT.	FUTURE SIMPLE.
	INDICATIVE.	<i>I hear, am hearing, do hear.</i>	<i>I was hearing.</i>	<i>I shall hear.</i>
		Sing. 1. audi -o 2. audi -s 3. audi -t	audi -ēbam audi -ēbās audi -ēbāt	audi -am audi -es audi -et
		Plur. 1. audi -mus 2. audi -tis 3. audi -unt	audi -ēbāmus audi -ēbātis audi -ēbant	audi -ēmus audi -ētis audi -ent
	CONJUNCTIVE.	Sing. 1. audi -am 2. audi -ās 3. audi -āt	audi -rem audi -rēs audi -rēt	
		Plur. 1. audi -āmus 2. audi -ātis 3. audi -ant	audi -rēmus audi -rētis audi -rent	
IMPERATIVE.	<i>Hear thou.</i> Sing. 2. audi 3. — Plur. 2. audi -te 3. —		<i>Thou must hear.</i> audi -to audi -to audi -tōte audi -unto	

VERB INFINITE.	PRESENT.		
	PART. INF.	audi -re, to hear	
		audi -ens, hearing	
		<p>GERUND : audi -endum, <i>hearing</i> (subst.)</p> <p>GERUNDIVE : audi -endus, -enda, -endum (adj.)</p>	

PERFECT STEM audiv-		
PERFECT AND AORIST.	PLUPERFECT.	FUTURE PERFECT.
<i>I have heard. I heard.</i>	<i>I had heard.</i>	<i>I shall have heard.</i>
S. 1. audiv -i 2. audiv -isti 3. audiv -it	audiv -eram audiv -eras audiv -erat	audiv -ero audiv -eris audiv -erit
P. 1. audiv -imus 2. audiv -istis 3. audiv -erunt or -ere	audiv -erāmus audiv -erātis audiv -erant	audiv -erimus audiv -eritis audiv -erint
S. 1. audiv -erim 2. audiv -eris 3. audiv -erit	audiv -issem audiv -issēs audiv -issēt	
P. 1. audiv -erimus 2. audiv -eritis 3. audiv -erint	audiv -issēmus audiv -issētis audiv -issent	
PERFECT.		
audiv -isse, to have heard		
SUPINE STEM audit-		
Supine { Accusative . audit -um, to hear.		
Ablative . audit -u, in hearing.		
Future Participle . audit -ūrus, about to hear.		
Future Infinitive . audit -urus esse, to be about to hear.		

PRESENT STEM <i>ăma-</i>				
VERB FINITE.	INDICATIVE.	PRESENT.	IMPERFECT.	FUTURE SIMPLE.
		<i>I am (being) loved.</i> S. 1. <i>ămor</i> 2. <i>amă-ris</i> or <i>-re</i> 3. <i>amă-tur</i> P. 1. <i>amă-mur</i> 2. <i>amă-mîni</i> 3. <i>ama-ntur</i>	<i>I was being loved.</i> <i>amă-bar</i> [- <i>băre</i> <i>ama-băris</i> or <i>ama-bătur</i> <i>ama-bămur</i> <i>ama-bămîni</i> <i>ama-bantur</i>	<i>I shall be loved.</i> <i>amă-bor</i> [- <i>lăre</i> <i>ama-băris</i> or <i>ama-bitur</i> <i>ama-bîmur</i> <i>ama-bîmîni</i> <i>ama-buntur</i>
		S. 1. <i>amer</i> 2. <i>amēris</i> or <i>-re</i> 3. <i>amētur</i> P. 1. <i>amēmur</i> 2. <i>amēmîni</i> 3. <i>amentur</i>	<i>amă-rer</i> [- <i>răre</i> <i>ama-rēris</i> or <i>ama-rētur</i> <i>ama-rēmur</i> <i>ama-rēmîni</i> <i>ama-rentur</i>	
	IMPERATIVE.	<i>Be thou loved.</i> S. 2. <i>ama-re</i> 3. — P. 2. <i>ama-mîni</i> 3. —		<i>Thou must be loved.</i> <i>ama-tor</i> <i>ama-tor</i> — <i>ama-ntor</i>
VERB INFINITIVE.	PRESENT.			
	PARTIC. INFIN.	<i>ama-ri, to be loved</i>		
	PARTIC. INFIN.	None		

SUPINE STEM <i>āmāt-</i>		
PERFECT AND AORIST.	PLUPERFECT.	FUTURE PERFECT.
<i>I have been loved. I was loved.</i>	<i>I had been loved.</i>	<i>I shall have been loved.</i>
S. 1. <i>amat-us, -a, -um, sum</i>	<i>-us, -a, -um, eram</i>	<i>-us, -a, -um, ero</i>
2. <i>es</i>	<i>eras</i>	<i>eris</i>
3. <i>est</i>	<i>erat</i>	<i>erit</i>
P. 1. <i>amat-i, -ae, -a, sumus</i>	<i>-i, -ae, -a, erāmus</i>	<i>-i, -ae, -a, erīmus</i>
2. <i>estis</i>	<i>erātis</i>	<i>erītis</i>
3. <i>sunt</i>	<i>erant</i>	<i>erunt</i>
S. 1. <i>amat-us, -a, -um, sim</i>	<i>-us, -a, -um, essem</i>	
2. <i>sis</i>	<i>essēs</i>	
3. <i>sit</i>	<i>essēt</i>	
P. 1. <i>amat-i, -ae, -a, simus</i>	<i>-i, -ae, -a, essēmus</i>	
2. <i>sitis</i>	<i>essētis</i>	
3. <i>sint</i>	<i>essent</i>	
PERFECT.		FUTURE.
<i>āmāt-us esse, to have been loved</i>		<i>āmāt-um iri, to be about to be loved</i>
<i>āmāt-us, loved or having been loved</i>		

PRESENT STEM mōne-				
VERB FINITE.	PRESENT.		IMPERFECT.	FUTURE SIMPLE.
	INDICATIVE.	<i>I am (being) advised.</i>	<i>I was being advised.</i>	<i>I shall be advised.</i>
		S. 1. Mōnē-or 2. monē-ris or-re 3. monē-tur	mōnē-bar [-bāre monē-bāris or monē-bātur	monē-bor [-bēre mone-bēris or mone-bītur
		P. 1. monē-mur 2. monē-mīni 3. mone-ntur	monē-bāmur monē-bāmīni monē-bantur	mone-bīmur mone-bīmīni mone-buntur
	CONJUNCTIVE.	S. 1. mōnē-ar [āre 2. mone-āris or 3. mone-ātur	mōnē-rer [rēre mone-rēris or mone-rētur	
		P. 1. mone-āmur 2. mone-āmīni 3. mone-antur	mone-rēmur mone-rēmīni mone-rentur	
VERB INFINITE.	IMPERATIVE.	<i>Be thou advised.</i> S. 2. monē-rē 3. — P. 2. mone-mīni 3. —		<i>Thou must be advised.</i> monē-tor mone-tor — mone-ntor
	PRESENT.			
	PARTIC. INFIN.	mōnē-ri, to be advised		
VERB INFINITE.	PARTIC.	None.		

SUPINE STEM <i>mōnit-</i>		
PERFECT AND AORIST.	PLUPERFECT.	FUTURE PERFECT.
<i>I have been advised. I was advised.</i>	<i>I had been advised.</i>	<i>I shall have been advised.</i>
S. 1. <i>mōnit-us, -a, -um, sum</i>	<i>-us, -a, -um, eram</i>	<i>-us, -a, -um, ero</i>
2. <i>es</i>	<i>eras</i>	<i>eris</i>
3. <i>est</i>	<i>erat</i>	<i>erit</i>
P. 1. <i>monit-i, -ae, -a, sūmūs</i>	<i>-i, -ae, -a, erāmus</i>	<i>-i, -ae, -a, erimus</i>
2. <i>estis</i>	<i>erātis</i>	<i>eritis</i>
3. <i>sunt</i>	<i>erant</i>	<i>erunt</i>
S. 1. <i>monit-us, -a, -um, sim</i>	<i>-us, -a, -um, essem</i>	
2. <i>sis</i>	<i>esses</i>	
3. <i>sit</i>	<i>esset</i>	
P. 1. <i>monit-i, -ae, -a, simūs</i>	<i>-i, -ae, -a, essēmus</i>	
2. <i>sitis</i>	<i>essētis</i>	
3. <i>sint</i>	<i>essent</i>	
PERFECT.		FUTURE.
<i>mōnit-us esse, to have been advised</i>		<i>monit-um iri, to be about to be advised</i>
<i>mōnit-us, advised or having been advised</i>		

PRESENT STEM <i>reg-</i>				
VERB FINITE.	PRESENT.		IMPERFECT.	FUTURE SIMPLE.
	INDICATIVE.	<i>I am being ruled.</i> S. 1. <i>reg-or</i> 2. <i>reg-ēris</i> or <i>-ēre</i> 3. <i>reg-itur</i> P. 1. <i>reg-imur</i> 2. <i>reg-imini</i> 3. <i>reg-untur</i>	<i>I was being ruled.</i> <i>reg-ēbar</i> [- <i>ebāre</i> <i>reg-ēbāris</i> or <i>reg-ēbātur</i> <i>reg-ēbāmur</i> <i>reg-ēbāmini</i> <i>reg-ēbantur</i>	<i>I shall be ruled.</i> <i>reg-ar</i> <i>reg-ēris</i> or <i>-ēre</i> <i>reg-etur</i> <i>reg-ēmur</i> <i>reg-ēmini</i> <i>reg-entur</i>
		S. 1. <i>reg-ar</i> 2. <i>reg-āris</i> or <i>-āre</i> 3. <i>reg-atur</i> P. 1. <i>reg-āmur</i> 2. <i>reg-āmini</i> 3. <i>reg-antur</i>	<i>reg-ērer</i> [- <i>erēre</i> <i>reg-ērēris</i> or <i>reg-ērētur</i> <i>reg-ērēmur</i> <i>reg-ērēmini</i> <i>reg-erēntur</i>	
	IMPERATIVE.	<i>Be thou ruled.</i> S. 2. <i>reg-ere</i> 3. — P. 2. <i>reg-imini</i> 3. —		<i>Thou must be ruled.</i> <i>reg-itor</i> <i>reg-itor</i> — <i>reg-untor</i>
VERB INFINITE.	PRESENT.			
	INFIN.	<i>reg-i, to be ruled</i>		
	PARTIC.	None		

SUPINE STEM <i>rect-</i>		
PERFECT AND AORIST.	PLUPERFECT.	FUTURE PERFECT.
<i>I had been ruled. I was ruled.</i>	<i>I had been ruled.</i>	<i>I shall have been ruled.</i>
S. 1. <i>rect-us, -a, -um, sum</i>	<i>-us, -a, -um, eram</i>	<i>-us, -a, -um, ero</i>
2. <i>es</i>	<i>eras</i>	<i>eris</i>
3. <i>est</i>	<i>erat</i>	<i>erit</i>
P. 1. <i>rect-i, -ae, -a, sumus</i>	<i>-i, -ae, -a, eramus</i>	<i>-i, -ae, -a, erimus</i>
2. <i>estis</i>	<i>eratis</i>	<i>eritis</i>
3. <i>sunt</i>	<i>erant</i>	<i>erunt</i>
S. 1. <i>rect-us, -a, -um, sim</i>	<i>-us, -a, -um, essem</i>	
2. <i>sis</i>	<i>esses</i>	
3. <i>sit</i>	<i>esset</i>	
P. 1. <i>rect-i, -ae, -a, simus</i>	<i>-i, -ae, -a, essemus</i>	
2. <i>sitis</i>	<i>essetis</i>	
3. <i>sint</i>	<i>essent</i>	
PERFECT.		FUTURE.
<i>rect-us esse, to have been ruled</i>		<i>rect-um iri, to be about to be ruled</i>
<i>rect-us, ruled or having been ruled</i>		

PRESENT STEM audi-				
VERB FINITE.	PRESENT.		IMPERFECT.	FUTURE SIMPLE.
	INDICATIVE.	<i>I am being heard.</i> S. 1. audi-or 2. audi-ris or -re 3. audi-tur P. 1. audi-mur 2. audi-mīni 3. audi-untur	<i>I was being heard.</i> audi-ēbar [-ēbāre] audi-ēbāris or audi-ēbātur audi-ēbāmur audi-ēbāmīni audi-ēbantur	<i>I shall be heard.</i> audi-ar audi-ēris or -āre audi-ētur audi-ēmur audi-ēmīni audi-entur
		S. 1. audi-ar [-āre] 2. audi-āris or 3. audi-ātur P. 1. audi-āmur 2. audi-āmīni 3. audi-antur	audi-rer [-ērere] audi-rēris or audi-rētur audi-rēmur audi-rēmīni audi-rentur	
	IMPERATIVE.	<i>Be thou heard.</i> S. 2. audi-re 3. — P. 2. audi-mīni 3. —		<i>Thou must be heard.</i> audi-tor audi-tor — audi-untor
VERB INFINITIVE.	PRESENT.			
	INFIN.	audi-ri, to be heard		
	PARTIC.	None		

SUPINE STEM audīt-		
PERFECT AND AORIST.	PLUPERFECT.	FUTURE PERFECT.
<i>I have been heard. I was heard.</i>	<i>I had been heard.</i>	<i>I shall have been heard.</i>
S. 1. audit-us, -a, -um, sum	-us, -a, -um, eram	-us, -a, -um, ero
2. es	eras	eris
3. est	erat	erit
P. 1. audit-i, -ae, -a, sumus	-i, -ae, -a, erāmus	-i, -ae, -a, erimus
2. estis	erātis	eritis
3. sunt	erant	erunt
S. 1. audit-us, -a, -um, sim	-us, -a, -um, essem	
2. sis	essēs	
3. sit	essēt	
P. 1. audit-i, -ae, -a, simus	-i, -ae, -a, essēmus	
2. sitis	essētis	
3. sint	essent	
PERFECT.		FUTURE.
audit-us esse, to have been heard		audit-um iri, to be about to be heard
audit-us, heard or having been heard		

	TENSE.	CONJ.	ACTIVE ENDINGS.					
PRESENT STEM.	Present Indic. {	1, 2, 4 3	-ō *	-s	-t;	-mūs	-tis	-nt†
	Present Conj. {	1 2, 3, 4	-em *	-ēs *	-ēt; *	-ēmūs *	-ētīs *	-ent *
	Present Imper. {	1, 2, 4 3					-tē	-itē
	Present Infin. {	1, 2, 4 3	-rē	-ērē				
	Present Partic. {	1, 2 3, 4	-ns	-ens				
	Imperf. Indic. {	1, 2 3, 4	-bam	-bās	-bāt;	-bāmūs	-bātīs	-bant
	Imperf. Conj. {	1, 2 3	-rem	-rēs	-rēt;	-rēmūs	-rētīs	-rent
	Fut. Simp. Indic. {	1, 2 3, 4	-bō	-bīs	-bīt;	-bīmūs	-bītīs	-bunt
	Gerund (Subst.) {	1, 2 3, 4	N. Acc. -ndū	G. -ndī	D. Ab. -ndō			
	Gerundive (Adj.) {	1, 2 3, 4	-ndūs, -ndā	-ndum				
PERFECT STEM.	Perf. Indic. .	All	-ī	-istī	-īt;	-imūs	-istīs	{-ērunt -ērē
	Perf. Conj. .	All	-ērim	-ēris	-ērit;	-ērimūs	-ēritīs	-ērunt
	Perf. Infin. .	All	-issē					
	Pluperf. Ind. .	All	-ēram	-ērās	-ērāt;	-ērāmūs	-ērātīs	-erant
	Pluperf. Con. .	All	-issem	-issēs	-issēt;	-issēmūs	-issētīs	-issent
	Fut. Perf. In. .	All	-erō	-ēris	-ērit;	-ērimūs	-ēritīs	-erint
SUP. STEM.	Supine .	All	Acc. -um		Abl. -ū			
	Fut. Partic. .	All	-ūrus		Fut. Infin. -ūrus	essē		
	Perf. Partic. .	All	None					

* In 1st Conj. the character disappears in these endings; as, *amo* for *ama-o*.

† The 4th Conj. inserts -u in these persons; as, *audi-u-ni*.

PASSIVE ENDINGS.

{ -or *	-ris	or -rē	-tūr;	-mūr	-mīni	-ntūr †
{ -ōr	-ēris	or -ērē	-ītūr;	-īmūr	-īmīni	-untūr
{ -ēr *	-ēris *	or -ērē *	-ētūr; *	-ēmūr *	-ēmīni *	-entūr *
{ -ār	-āris	or -ārē	-ātūr;	-āmūr	-āmīni	-antūr
{	{ -rē				-mīni	
	{ -ērē				-īmīni	
{ -ri						
{ -i						

None

{ -bār	-bāris	or -bārē	-bātūr;	-bāmūr	-bāmīni	-bantūr
{ -ēbār	-ēbāris	or -ēbārē	-ēbātūr;	-ēbāmūr	-ēbāmīni	-ēbantūr
{ -rēr	-rēris	or -rērē	-rētūr;	-rēmūr	-rēmīni	-rentūr
{ -ērer	-ērēris	or -erere	-ērētūr;	-ērēmūr	-ērēmīni	-ērentūr
{ -bōr	-bēris	or -bērē	-bitūr;	-bīmūr	-bīmīni	-buntūr
{ -ār	-ēris	or -ērē	-ētūr;	-ēmūr	-ēmīni	-entūr

NOUNS SING.	-us, -a, -um	sum	ēs	est;	-i, -ae, -a	sūmūs	estis	sunt
		sim	sis	sūt;		simūs	sitis	sint
		esse						
		eram	ērās	ērāt;		ērāmūs	ērātis	ērant
		essem	essēs	essēt;		essēmūs	essētis	essent
		ērō	ēris	ērīt;		ērīmus	ērītis	ērunt

Future Partic. None Future Infin. -um iri

Perfect Partic. -ūs

* In 1st Conj. the character disappears in these endings; as, *amo* for *ama-o*.† The 4th Conj. inserts -u in this person; as, *audi-u-ntur*.

ENGLISH-LATIN VOCABULARY

advise, moneo, mōnē-re, mōnū-i,
monit-um.

all, omnis, -e, omni-

and, et.

anger, ira, ira-, *f*.

answer, respondeo, respondē-re,
respond-i, respons-um.

Antonius, Antōnius, Antōnio-, *m*.

army, exercitus, exercitu-, *m*.

arrow, sagitta, sagitta-, *f*.

ashes, cinis, cinēr-, *c*.

ask (favour), pēto, pēt-ēre, pētiv-i,
pētīt-um.

attack, impētus, impētū-, *m*.

avoid, vīto, vitā-re, vitāv-i, vitāt-um.

bad, mālus, -a, -um.

barbarian, barbārus, barbāro-, *m*.

beautiful, pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum.

better, mēllor, mēllus, melior-

bind, vinci-o, vinci-re, vinx-i,
vinct-um.

bird, āvis, avi-, *f*.

bite, mordeo, mordē-re, mōmord-i,
mors-um.

black, niger, -gra, -grum; āter, ātra,
atrum.

bold, audax, audāci-

bolder, audācior, audācius, audācior-
bone, ōs, ossi-, *n*. (N. Pl. ossa).

book, liber, lib(e)ro-, *m*.

both . . . *and*, et . . . et.

break, frango, frang-ēre, frēg-i,
fract-um.

break (word), violo, violā-re, violāv-
i, violāt-um.

brisk, ālācer, -cris, -cre, alacri-

brother, frāter, frat(e)r-, *m*.

build, aedifico, aedificā-re, aedificāv-
i, aedificāt-um.

bull, taurus, tauro-, *m*.

burden, ōnus, ōnēr-, *n*.

bury, sēpeli-o, sēpeli-re, sēpeliiv-i,
sēpult-um.

buy, ēm-o, ēm-ēre, ēm-i, empt-um.

call, vōco, vōcā-re, vōcāv-i, vōcāt-um.

camp, castra (plur.), castro-, *n*.

canal, cānālis, canali-, *m*.

carry, porto, portā-re, portāv-i,
portāt-um.

change, mūto, mūtā-re, mūtāv-i,
mūtāt-um.

chariot, currus, curru-, *m*.

children, libēri (plur.), libēro-, *m*.

citizen, cīvis, civi-, *m*. and *f*.

close, claudio, claud-ère, claus-i, claus-um.

cold (subst.), frigus, frīgōr-, *n.*

conquer, vinc-o, vinc-ère, vic-i, vict-um.

consul, consul, consŭl-, *m.*

Corioli, Cōriōli (plur.), Coriolo-, *m.*

cover, tēgo, tēg-ere, tex-i, tect-um.

danger, pēricŭlum, pēricŭlo-, *n.*

dart, tēlum, tēlo-, *n.*

death, mors, mortī-, *f.*

defeat, vinc-o, vinc-ère, vic-i, vict-um.

despise, spern-o, spern-ère, sprēv-i, sprēt-um.

destroy, dēle-o, dēlē-re, dēlēv-i, dēlēt-um.

eagle, aquila, aquila-, *f.*

easy, fācilis, fācile, fācili-.

enemy, hostis, hosti-, *m.*

faith, fides, fide-, *f.*

faithful, fidēlis, fidēle, fidēli-

father, pāter, pāt(e)r-, *m.*

fear, time-o, timē-re, timu-i, *no sup.*

feel, senti-o, senti-re, sens-i, sens-um.

few (plur.), pauci, -ae, -a.

field, āger, agro-, *m.*

fill-up, comple-o, comple-re, complēv-i, complēt-um.

find, in-vēnī-o, in-vēnī-re, in-vēnī, in-vent-um.

flower, flōs, flōr-, *m.*

foolish, stultus, -a, -um.

foot, pēs, pēd-, *m.*

fortify, muni-o, mūnī-re, mūniv-i, mūnit-um.

fox, vulpes, vulpi-, *f.*

free, liber, -era, -erum.

free, sat, libero, libera-re, liberav-i, liberat-um.

frequent, crēber, -bra, -brum.

friend, āmicus, āmico-, *m.*

frighten, terre-o, terrē-re, terru-i, terrīt-um.

Gaius, Gaius, Gaio-, *m.*

garden, hortus, orto-, *m.*

gate, porta, porta-, *f.*

general, dux, dŭc-, *m.*

gift, dōnum, dono-, *n.*

girl, puella, puella-, *f.*

give, do, dā-re, dēd-i, dāt-um.

good, bōnus, -a, -um.

great, magnus, -a, -um.

guard, custodi-o, custōdi-re, custōdiv-i, custōdit-um.

guide, dux, dŭc-, *m.* and *f.*

harbour, portus, portu-, *m.*

hard, dŭrus, -a, -um.

harder, dŭrior, -ius, durior-

haughty, fērox, fēroci-

head, cāpŭt, cāpit-, *n.*

hear, audi-o, audī-re, audīv-i, audīt-um.

hinder, impēdī-o, impēdī-re, impēdiv-i, impēdit-um.

hold, tēnē-o, tēnē-re, tēnū-i, (tent-um).

hope, spēro, spērā-re, spērāv-i, spērāt-um.

horse, *equus*, *equo-*, *m.*
husbandman, *agricola*, *agricola-*, *m.*

I, *ego*.

increase, *auge-o*, *augē-re*, *aux-i*,
auct-um.
instruct, *erūdīo*, *erūdi-re*, *erūdīv-i*,
erūdīt-um.

key, *clāvis*, *clāvi-*, *f.*
kill, *occido*, *occid-ēre*, *occid-i*,
occis-um.
king, *rex*, *rēg-*, *m.*
knee, *gēnu*, *genu-*, *n.*

laugh, *ridēo*, *ridē-re*, *ris-i*, *ris-um*.
law, *lex*, *lēg-*, *f.*
lead, *dūco*, *dūc-ēre*, *dux-i*, *duct-um*.
leader, *dux*, *dūc-*, *m.* and *f.*
leg, *crūs*, *crūr-*, *n.*
legion, *lēgio*, *lēgiōn-*, *f.*
letter, *ēpistōla*, *ēpistōla-*, *f.*
liberty, *libertas*, *libertāt-*, *f.*
liCTOR, *liCTOR*, *liCTOR-*, *m.*
lightning, *fulgur*, *fulgūr-*, *n.*
long, *longus*, *-a*, *-um*.
love (verb), *āmo*, *āmā-re*, *āmāv-i*,
āmāt-um.
love (subst.), *āmor*, *āmōr-*, *m.*
loving, *āmans*, *amanti-*
Lucius, *Lucius*, *Lucio-*, *m.*

maiden, *virgo*, *virgīn-*, *f.*
many (plur.), *multi*, *-ae*, *-a*.
Marcus, *Marcus*, *Marcio-*, *m.*
Marcus, *Marcus*, *Marco-*, *m.*
marry (*wife*), *dūco*, *dūc-ēre*, *dux-i*,
duct-um.

master (*lord*), *dōmīnus*, *dōmīno-*, *m.*
master (*teacher*), *māgister*, *māgis-*
t(e)ro-, *m.*
messenger, *nuntius*, *nuntio-*, *m.*
mother, *māter*, *māt(e)r-*, *f.*
mountain, *mons*, *monti-*, *m.*
move, *mōve-o*, *mōvē-re*, *mōv-i*,
mōt-um.
my, *mēus*, *mēa*, *mēum*.

name, *nōmen*, *nōmīn-*, *n.*
net, *rētē*, *rēti-*, *n.* (Ab. S. rete).
new, *nōvus*, *-a*, *-um*.

Octavia, *Octāvia*, *Octāvia-*, *f.*
Octavius, *Octāvius*, *Octāvio-*, *m.*
open, *āpērī-o*, *āpērī-re*, *āpērū-i*,
āpert-um.
our, *noster*, *-tra*, *-trum*.

peace, *pax*, *pāc-*, *f.*
perceive, *senti-o*, *senti-re*, *sens-i*,
sens-um.
pick, *carp-o*, *carp-ēre*, *carps-i*,
carpt-um.
play, *lūd-o*, *lūd-ēre*, *lūs-i*, *lūs-um*.
pleasant, *jūcundus*, *-a*, *-um*.
pleasure, *vōluptas*, *vōluptāt-*, *f.*
plough (verb), *āro*, *ārā-re*, *ārāv-i*,
ārāt-um.
plough (subst.), *ārātrum*, *ārātro-*, *n.*
pluck, *carp-o*, *carp-ēre*, *carps-i*,
carpt-um.
praise, *laudo*, *lauda-re*, *laudāv-i*,
laudāt-um.
protect, *tēg-o*, *tēg-ēre*, *tex-i*, *tect-*
-um.
prudent, *prudent*, *prudenti-*

queen, rēgina, rēgina-, *f.*

red, rūber, -bra -brum.

river, flūmen, flūmīn-, *n.*

rough, asper, -era, -erum.

rouse up, ex-cito, ex-citā-re, ex-citāv-i, ex-citāt-um.

rout, fūgo, fūgā-re, fūgāv-i, fūgāt-um.

rule, rēgo, rēg-ere, rex-i, rect-um.

sacred, sācer, sacra, sacrum.

sad, tristis, triste, tristi-

sadder, tristior, tristius, tristior-

sailor, nauta, nauta-, *n.*

same, idem, eādem, idem.

savage, saevus, -a, -um.

say, dic-o, dic-ere, dix-i, dict-um.

Scipio, Scipio, Scipīōn-, *m.*

see, vidē-o, vidē-re, vid-i, vis-um.

seek, pēt-o, pēt-ere, petiv-i, petit-um.

self, ipse, ipsa, ipsum.

sell, vend-o, vend-ere, vendid-i, vendit-um.

send, mitt-o, mitt-ere, mis-i, miss-um.

set free, libēro, libērā-re, libērāv-i, libērāt-um.

ship, nāvis, nāvi-, *f.*

short, brēvis, brēvē, brēvi-

show, monstro, monstra-re, monstrav-i, monstrat-um.

shower, imber, imbri-, *m.*

shut, claud-o, claud-ere, claus-i, claus-um.

sick, aeger, aegra, aegrum.

sing, canto, cantā-re, cantav-i, cantat-um.

sister, sōrōr, sōrōr-, *f.*

slaughter, caedes, caedi-, *f.*

slave, servus, servo-, *n.*

slay, oc-cid-o, oc-cid-ere, oc-cid-i, oc-cis-um.

sleep, dormi-o, dormi-re, dormiv-i, dormit-um.

small, parvus, -a, -um.

song, carmen, carmīn-, *n.*

soon, mox.

spear, hasta, hasta-, *f.*

state, civitas, civitat-, *f.*

stone, saxum, saxo-, *n.*

storm, ex-pugno, ex-pugnā-re, ex-pugnāv-i, ex-pugnāt-um.

strong, validus, -a, -um.

swift, celer, celeris, celere, celerī-

sword, gladius, gladio-, *m.*

task, ōpus, ōpēr-, *n.*

tax, vectigal, vectigall-, *n.*

teach, doce-o, docē-re, docu-i, doct-um.

tell, dic-ere, dic-o, dix-i, dict-um.

tender, tēnēr, -era, -erum.

that (of yours), iste, ista, istud.

that (yonder), ille, illa, illud.

that, is, ea, id.

this (near me), hic, haec, hoc.

thou, tu.

time, tempus, tempōr-, *n.*

treaty, foedus, foeder-, *n.*

tree, arbor, arbor-, *f.*

Tullia, Tullia, Tullia-, *f.*

useful, utilis, utilis, utilis-

virgin, virgo, virgīn-, *f.*

voice, vox, vōc-, *f.*

Volscians, Volsci (pl.), Volsco-, *m.*

wall, mŭrus, mŭro-, *m.*

war, bellum, bello-, *n.*

warn, mŏnē-o, mŏnē-re, mŏnŭ-i,
mŏnŭt-um.

water, āqua, āqua-, *f.*

wave, fluctus, fluctu-, *m.*

weapon, tēlum, tēlo-, *n.*

wife, uxor, uxŏr-, *f.*

wind, ventus, vento-, *m.*

wine, vinum, vino-, *n.*

wise, prudens, prudenti-, săplens,
săplenti-

woman, fēmīna, fēmīna-, *f.*

word (= *promise*), fides, fide-, *f.*

work, ōpus, ōpĕr-, *n.*

wound (verb), vulnero, vulnera-re,
vulnerav-i, vulnerat-um.

wound (subst.), vulnus, vulnĕr-, *n.*

wretched, miser, -ĕră, ĕrum.

write, scrib-o, scrib-ĕre, scrips-i,
script-um.

year, annus, anno-, *m.*

you, tu (sing.), vos (plur.).

your (*of one*), tuus, -a, -um.

your (*of more*), vester, -tra, -trum.

LATIN-ENGLISH VOCABULARY

aedifico, -ā-re, -āv-i, -āt-um, I
build.

aeger, aegra, aegrum, sick.

ager, agro-, m., field.

agricola, agricolā, m., husband-
man, farmer.

alacer, -cris, -cre, ālacri-, brisk.

amans, amanti-, loving.

amicus, amico-, friend.

amo, -ā-re, -āv-i, -āt-um, I love.

amor, amor-, m., love.

annus, anno-, m., year.

Antonius, Antōnio-, m., Antonius.

aperio, -i-re, āperī-i, āpert-um,
I open.

aqua, aqua-, f., water.

aquila, aquila-, f., eagle.

aratrum, aratro-, n., plough.

arbor, arbor-, f., tree.

aro, -ā-re, -āv-i, -āt-um, I plough.

asper, -ērā, -erum, rough.

ater, atra, atrum, black.

audactor, -us, audāctor-, bolder.

audax, audaci-, bold.

audio, -i-re, -iv-i, -it-um, hear.

augere, ē-re, aux-i, auct-um, I
increase (trans.)

avis, avi-, f., bird.

barbarus, barbāro-, m., barbarian,
foreigner.

bellum, bello-, n., war.

bonus, -a, -um, good.

brevis, -e, brevī-, short.

caedes, caedi-, f., slaughter.

canalis, cānali-, m., canal.

canio, -ā-re, -ā-vi, at-um, I sing.

capit, capit-, head.

carmen, carmin-, n., song.

carpo, carp-ere, carps-i, carpt-um,
I pluck.

castra (plur.) castro-, n., camp.

celer, celeris, celere, celēri-, swift.

cinis, cinēr-, m. and f., ashes.

civis, civi-, m. and f., citizen.

civitas, civitāt-, f., state.

claudo, claud-ere, claus-i, claus-
-um, I shut.

clavis, clavi-, f., key.

compleo, -ē-re, -ēv-i, -ēt-um, I fill-up.

consul, consil-, m., consul.

Corioli (pl.), Cōriōlo-, m., Corioli,
a city of Latium.

creber, -bra, -brum, frequent.

crus, crūr-, n., leg, thigh.

currus, curru-, m., chariot.

custodio, -i-re, -iv-i, -it-um, I guard.

dēle-o, -ē-re, -ēv-i, -ēt-um, I destroy.

dīc-o, dīc-ēre, dīx-i, dict-um, I say, tell.

do, dā-re, dēd-i, dāt-um, I give.

dōce-o, -ē-re, -docu-i, -doct-um, I teach.

dōnum, dōno-, n., gift.

dormi-o, -i-re, -iv-i, -it-um, I sleep.

dūco, dūc-ēre, dux-i, duct-um, I lead.

dūrīor, durius, durior-, harder.

dūrus, -a, -um, hard.

dux, dūc-, m. and f., leader, guide.

ēgo, I.

ēm-o, ēm-ēre, ēm-i, empt-um, I buy.

ēpistōla, ēpistōla-, f., letter.

ēquus, ēquo-, m., horse.

ērūdīo, i-re, -iv-i, -it-um, I instruct.

et, and.

et . . . et, both . . . and.

ex-cīto, -ā-re, -āv-i, -āt-um, I rouse up.

exercitus, exercitu-, m., army.

ex-pugno, -ā-re, -āv-i, -āt-um, I storm.

fācilis, fācile, fācili-, easy.

fēmīna, fēmīna-, f., woman.

fērōx, fērōci-

fīdēlis, fidēle, fidēli-, faithful.

fīdes, fīde-, f., word, faith.

flōs, flor-, m., flower.

fluctus, fluctu-, m., wave.

flūmen, flūmīn-, n., river.

foedus, foeder-, n., treaty.

frango, frang-ēre, frēg-i, fract-um, I break.

frāter, frat(e)r-, m., brother.

frīgus, frīgōr-, n., cold (subst.).

fūgo, -ā-re, -āv-i, -āt-um, I rout.

fulgur, fulgūr-, n., lightning.

Gaius, Gaio-, m., Gaius.

gēnu, gēnu-, n., knee.

glādius, glādio-, m., sword.

hasta, hasta-, f., spear.

hortus, horto-, m., garden.

hostis, hosti-, m., enemy.

imber, imbri-, m., shower.

impēdī-o, -i-re, -iv-i, -it-um, I hinder.

impētus, impētu-, m., attack.

in-vēnī-o, -i-re, in-vēn-i, in-vent-um, I find.

ira, ira-, f., anger.

laudo, -ā-re, -āv-i, -āt-um, I praise.

lēgio, lēgiōn-, f., legion.

lex, lēg-, f., law.

liber, libro-, m., book.

liber, -erā, -erum, free.

libēri (plur.), libēro-, m., children.

libēro, -ā-re, -āv-i, āt-um, I set free.

libertas, libertāt-, f., freedom, liberty.

licitor, lictōr-, m., lictor.

longus, -a, -um, long.

Lucius, Lucio-, m., Lucius.

lūd-o, lūd-ēre, lūs-i, lūs-um, I play.

māgister, māgistro- m., master (teacher).

magnus, -a -um, great.

mālus, -a, -um, bad.

Marcus, Marcio-, m., Marcus.

Marcus, Marco-, m., Marcus.

māter, *māt(e)r*-, *f.*, mother.
mēllor, *mēllus*, *mēllor*-, better.
mēus, *mēā*, *mēum*, my, mine.
miser, -*ērā*, -*ērum*, wretched.
mitto, *mitt-ēre*, *mis-i*, *miss-um*, I send.
mōndo, -*ē-re*, -*ū-i*, -*ūt-um*, I advise, warn.
mons, *monti*-, *m.*, mountain.
monstro, -*ā-re*, -*āv-i*, -*āt-um*, I show.
morde-o, -*ē-re*, *mōmord-i*, *mors-um*, I bite.
mors, *morti*-, *f.*, death.
mōveo, -*ē-re*, *mōv-i*, *mōt-um*, I move.
mox (*adv.*), soon.
multi-, -*ae*-, -*a*-, many.
mūnio-, -*i-re*, -*iv-i*, -*it-um*, I fortify.
mūrus, *mūro*-, *m.*, wall.
mūlo-, -*ā-re*, -*āv-i*, -*āt-um*, I change.

nauta, *nauta*-, *f.*, sailor.
nāvis, *nāvi*-, *f.*, ship.
niger, -*gra*-, -*grum*, black.
nōmen, *nōmīn*-, *n.*, name.
noster-, -*tra*-, -*trum*, our.
nōvus-, -*a*-, -*um*, new.
nuntius, *nuntio*-, *m.*, messenger.

oc-cīd-o-, -*cid-ēre*-, -*cid-i*-, -*cis-um*, kill, slay.
Octāvia, *Octāvia*-, *f.*, Octavia.
Octavius, *Octāvio*-, *m.*, Octavius.
omnis, *omne*, *omni*-, all.
onus, *onēr*-, *n.*, burden.
opus, *ōpēr*-, *n.*, work.
os, *ossi*-, *n.*, bone.

parvus-, -*a*-, -*um*, small.
pāter, *pāt(e)r*-, father.
pauci-, -*ae*-, -*a*-, few.
pax, *pāc*-, *f.*, peace.
pericūlum, *periculo*-, *n.*, danger.
pēs, *pēd*-, *m.*, foot.
pētō, *pēt-ēre*, *pētiv-i*, *pētīt-um*, I seek, ask.
porta, *porta*-, *f.*, gate.
porto-, -*ā-re*, -*āv-i*, -*āt-um*, I carry.
portus, *portu*-, *m.*, harbour.
prūdens, *prūdenti*-, wise, prudent.
puella, *puella*-, *f.*, girl.
pulcher-, -*chra*-, -*chrum*, beautiful,

rēgina, *rēgina*-, *f.*, queen.
responde-o-, -*ē-re*, *respond-i*, *respons-um*, answer.
rētī-, *rēti*-, *n.*, net.
rex, *rēg*-, *m.*, king.
ride-o-, -*ē-re*, *ris-i*, *ris-um*, laugh (at).
ruber-, -*bra*-, -*brum*, red.

sacer-, -*cra*-, -*crum*, sacred.
saevus-, -*a*-, -*um*, savage.
sagitta, *sagitta*-, *f.*, arrow.
sāptens, *sāptenti*-, wise.
saxum, *saxo*-, *n.*, stone, rock.
Scipio, *Sciplōn*-, *m.*, Scipio.
scrib-o-, *scrib-ēre*-, *scrips-i*, *script-um*, I write.
senti-o-, -*i-re*, *sens-i*, *sens-um*, I feel, perceive.
sēpeli-o-, -*i-re*, *sēpēliv-i*, *sēpult-um*, I bury.
servus, *servo*-, *m.*, slave.
soror, *sōrōr*-, *f.*, sister.
spern-o-, *spērn-ēre*-, *sprev-i*, *spret-um*, I despise.

spēs, spe-, f., hope.

stultus, -a, -um, foolish.

taurus, tauro-, m., bull.

tēg-o, tēg-ēre, tex-i, tect-um, I
cover, protect.

tēlum, tēlo-, n., dart, weapon.

tempus, tempōr-, n., time.

tēne-o, -ē-re, tenu-i(tent-um), I hold.

tēher, -trā, -trum, tender.

terreo, -ē-re, terru-i, territ-um,
I frighten.

time-o, -ē-re, timu-, no sup., I fear.

tristior, tristius, tristior-, sadder.

tristis, triste, tristi-, sad.

tu, you, thou.

Tullia, Tullia-, f., Tullia.

tuus, tua, tuum, thy, thine.

vāllidus, -a, -um, strong.

vectigal, vectigālī-, n., tax.

vend-o, vend-ēre, vendid-i, vendit
-um, I sell.

vēnio, i-re, vēn-i, vent-um, I come.

ventus, vento-, m., wind.

vester, -tra, -trum, your.

vidē-o, -ē-re, vid-i, vis-um, I see.

vīnci-o, -i-re, vīnx-i, vīncit-um, I
bind.

vīnc-o, vīnc-ēre, vīc-i, vīct-um, I
conquer, defeat.

vīnum, vīno-, n., wine.

vlolo, -ā-re, -āv-i, -āt-um, break
(word).

virgo, virgīn-, f., maiden.

vīto, -ā-re, -āv-i, -āt-um, I avoid.

vōco, -ā-re, -āv-i, -āt-um, I call.

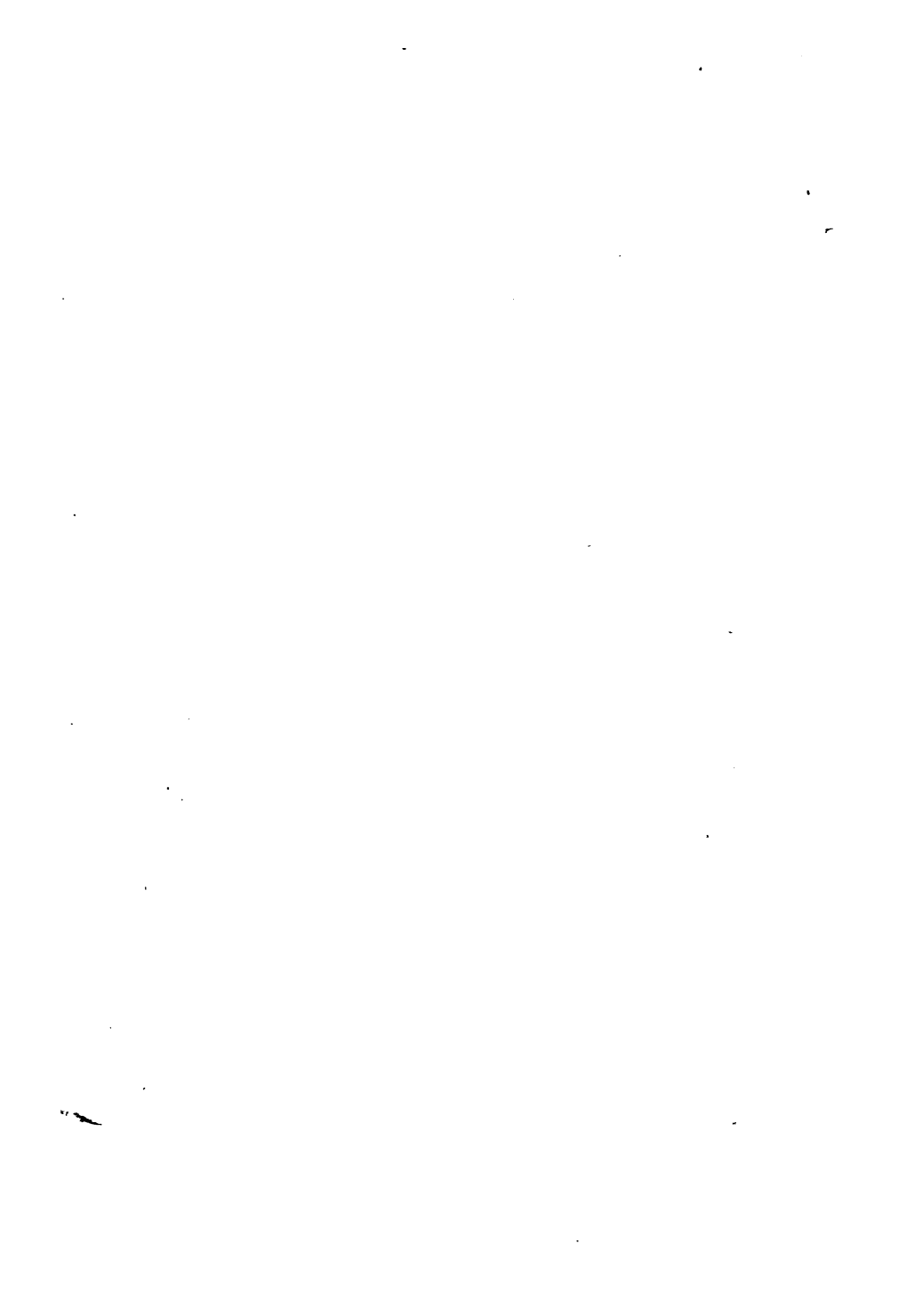
Volsi(pl.), Volsco-, m., Volscians.

vōluptas, vōluptāt-, f., pleasure.

vox, vōc-, f., voice.

vulnēro, -ā-re, -āv-i, -āt-um, I
wound.

vulpes, vulpi-, f., fox.



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